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Barometer 29.94

Rainfall 0.00 in.

Humidity 45.

November 5, 1919, Temperature 78.

No. 18,102

一拜禮

號八月一十年十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1920.

日八廿月九申庚戌年九國民華中

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INTERPORT CRICKET.

HONGKONG'S COMFORTABLE LEAD.

FINE CENTURY BY T. E. PEARCE.

Report of match continued from
noon on Saturday when we went to
press.

Spencer opened out now and played
Wodehouse with confidence, making
one hard off drive past cover, which
brought down the house. Major
Edwards had Wainwright in difficul-
ties and one ball beat both batsman
and wicket-keeper. Just on noon
the Century went up and the rain
again ceased. Wainwright found
Edwards puzzling and in trying to
get him through the slips he was
caught nicely by Wodehouse. 102-
4-4. H. H. Morris joined Spencer and
began rather shakily finding Wode-
house difficult to play. The Hong-
kong bowling at this stage was very
good, Major Edwards especially was
troubling the batsmen, breaking both
ways and sending down a slow
ball occasionally, which no
one seemed able to play and
which occasionally broke so much as
to beat both batsman and wicket-
keeper. Spencer waited patiently for
anything in the nature of a loose
ball and hit very hard mostly on the
off side.

H. E. The Governor arrived at the
Cricket Club Pavilion at about 12.15
attended by Mr. Burlingham, A.S.P.
and was met by the President, Mr. F.
Maitland. H.E. was an interested
spectator during the rest of the
morning. Spencer made two leg
glides from Edwards which both went
to boundary at the Queen's Road.
Naval Yard Corner and at the end
of this over Hancock put on Farthing
to relieve Edwards at the Pavilion
end. Farthing's delivery worried the
batsman and with his second ball he
clean bowled Spencer, 131-5-37.

A. E. Piercey was Shanghai's next
batsman and he shaped very nicely.
He plays a pretty forward off drive
and only first class fielding prevented
him collecting a succession of fours.
Morris did not last long and played
on a fast good length ball from
Davies. Allison the Shanghai fast
bowler only saw two balls delivered.
He took the last ball of one over from
Davies and made a single and played
the first ball of Farthing's next over
right into Pearce's safe hands from
which there is no chance of escape.
Cobb who is the only left hand
batsman in the side joined Piercey and
batted poorly but managed to get a
few singles. Eventually however he
emulated Allison and put one up to
Pearce at mid-off. Davies just pre-
vious to this bowled Piercey with a
beautiful ball which broke a little
from the off, kept very low and just
grazed the leg stump, the ball taking
quite a second to fall. The last
Shanghai wicket was thrown away,
the younger Ollerdesen making an
attempt to get 2 runs when there was
only one run possible and when his
partner did not respond to his call he
could not get back and was cleverly
run out. The Shanghai innings thus
closed for 166 and only Ollerdesen,
Spencer and Piercey looked as if they
might have made many more runs.

The game was resumed after
Teiffin at 2 p.m. prompt and there
was a very good attendance in the
Stands and round the Pavilion to
see Hongkong bat. Pearce and
Sayer began Hongkong's innings
Pearce facing Allison who bowled
from the Naval Yard end. Pearce
scored a single off the first ball and
Sayer a single from the last. Wain-
wright began the attack from his
first delivery, which Sayer hit
nicely to square leg for 4. After a
single Pearce showed that he could
get Wainwright away to leg also and
that with seeming ease. Also after
a couple of overs both batsmen seemed
happy and began to hit out. Allison
the fast bowler especially coming in
for punishment. Pearce played him
four times in succession to leg for
4 and received a great ovation. All
these hits were beautifully timed and
showed what a master of the game
this batsman is. After this over
Allison was taken out and Leach
relieved him. Pearce played the
new bowler much as he had done
Allison; but Sayer was out to a
clever one hand catch in the slips by
Morris. The fieldman took the
ball low down and rolled completely
over, keeping the ball well up all the
time. At the fall of the first wicket
the score read 51, Sayer having 13.
Major Edwards partnered Pearce
and set about making runs immedi-
ately. This partnership proved a
very happy one and the score
mounted steadily, the pair taking
the score from 51 to 140.

Edwards opened his shoulders and
hit Wainwright all over the ground.
Cobb relieved Wainwright at the
Pavilion end; but he did not
seem to have any terrors
for Edwards who twice hit
him past point for 4, and treated
the other bowler in exactly the same
manner a few minutes later. Pearce
continued to bat steadily and got

his 50 after 35 minutes' play with
50 on the board. Major Edwards
at this stage let out at Leach and
drove him almost out of the ground
twice in succession. A pretty
leg hit by Pearce off Cobb
brought the score past the 100
mark after 40 minutes' play.
Edwards had a life at this stage,
putting up a ball to cover point.
The fieldman however had to run a
considerable distance and the ball
was spinning so that it could not be
called an easy chance.

Young Ollerdesen relieved Leach;
but did not meet with any more
success than the other runderers and
Pearce and Edwards caused the total
to mount rapidly. Edwards getting
his 50 with 130 on the board. These
players made the bowling look very
easy. Another change in the attack-
ing department, Clifford for Cobb
did not improve matters any and
Pearce played him with ease on the
off.

Edwards who had been very suc-
cessful in hitting the last bowler went
out to hit Clifford and made a bad
miss-hit which the wicket-keeper held.
The score was now 140 for 2, Major
Edwards 58 and Pearce more than
60. Turner joined Pearce at the
wicket and Allison the Shanghai fast
bowler resumed at the Naval Yard
end. Turner however did not last
long and was caught by Cobb at mid-
on in trying to make a big hit off
the fast bowler. Hancock was next
in for Hongkong and got quite an
ovation on leaving the pavilion.
He started slowly leaving his
partner to do most of the
scoring and after an hour and a
quarters' play the Shanghai total
was passed with Pearce having made
exactly half the runs.

Cobb was tried again in place of
Clifford and bowled better than dur-
ing his first trial neither batsmen be-
ing able to make many runs. Loud
and prolonged applause greeted
Pearce's century after 90 minutes
battling, in which he had not given any
chance. Hancock never got going
and was out for 15 being leg before
the wicket when trying to pull a
breaking ball from Cobb. Wodehouse
followed Hancock and hit out at
once making boundary hits all round
the wicket and scoring much faster
than his partner. His lively innings
did not last long however and he was
stumped when running out to hit a
slow ball from Morris, much in the
same way as Major Edwards lost
his wicket to Clifford. Davies
followed Wodehouse and shortly
after his arrival Pearce was caught
in the slips off Leach, having made
122 in just over two hours out of a
total of 241. His innings was a
faultless exhibition of sound cricket
and as good as has ever been seen
on the club ground. His runs were
made all round the wicket and he
had no fewer than 19 boundary hits
in his score. Davies succumbed in a
similar manner to Wodehouse and
was caught by the wicket-keeper,
having miss-hit Morris in trying to
make a big hit. Franks at this stage
was very aggressive and hit a full toss
from Morris for 6 clean into Garden
Road. When Bagnall joined him,
the spectators expected to see some
big hitting; but Morris added
Bagnall's scalp to the other two
useful ones he had already collected.
Franks was also out behind the
stump being well taken by the
wicket keeper off a fast ball from
Leach. Farthing who plays a
nice straight bat might have
made some runs if he had
found anyone to stay with him; but
Bird succumbed to the first ball he
received and the innings closed for
279. After the double century went
up it was obviously Hongkong's
policy to hit out and endeavour to
collect as many runs as possible in
as short a time in the hope that
Shanghai might be beaten by an
innings or at least after an hour's
battling on Monday. However it is
a pity that wickets like Davies,
Wodehouse and Hancock were not
saved by a little more care. At
times it looked as if wickets were
being sacrificed to get Shanghai in
again on Saturday.

SHANGHAI'S 2ND INNINGS.
There was a quarter of an hour
left for play and Shanghai sent Piercey
and Brook to the wicket obviously to
play out time. Davies and Bird how-
ever and with the first two overs
maideners Shanghai looked like getting
their point. Piercey however put his
leg across to a ball from Bird which
came off the ground faster than he
expected and he was out lb.w. with-
out leaving scored. Cobb joined
Brook and succeeded in playing the
remaining 5 balls, being lucky to get
rather a fluky one through the slips
for 4.

THE DETAILED SCORES.
SHANGHAI-1st INNINGS.
H. B. Ollerdesen, st Franks b Wode-
house 52
W. C. G. Clifford, c Edwards b
Davies 6
D. W. Leach, lb.w. b Edwards 18
C. E. Spencer, b Farthing 37
F. L. Wainwright, c Wodehouse b
Edwards 4
H. H. Morris, b Davies 17
A. E. Piercey, b Davies 15
H. W. Allison, c Pearce b Farthing 1

P. H. Cobb, c Pearce b Davies 4
C. Brook not out 2
F. C. H. Ollerdesen run out 2
Extras (Byes 2, Leg byes 4, No
balls 2) 8

Total 166

Runs at fall of each wicket.—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

8 63 89 102 131 155 156 160 162 166

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. R. W.

R. E. O. Bird 8 3 19 0

Capt. Davies 17.5 2 58 4

Major Edwards 11 0 51 2

R. L. D. Wodehouse 9 3 16 1

F. H. Farthing 8 3 14 2

* Bowled 2 no balls.

SHANGHAI-2ND INNINGS.

A. E. Piercey, c Bird 0

C. Brook, not out 4

P. H. Cobb, not out 5

Extras (Byes) 4

Total (1 wicket) 13

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. R. W.

R. E. O. Bird 2 1 5 1

Capt. P. H. Davies 2 1 4 0

HONGKONG-1st INNINGS.

T. E. Pearce, c C. Ollerdesen, b

Leach 122

G. R. Sayer, c Morris, b Leach 13

Major M. H. Edwards, c Brook, b

Clifford 58

W. C. D. Turner, c Cobb, b Allison 3

R. Hancock, lb.w. Cobb 15

R. L. D. Wodehouse, st Brook, b

Morris 21

Capt. P. H. Davies, st Brook, b

Morris 3

Lt. I. B. Franks, c Brook, b Leach

Major H. G. Bagnall, hit wicket,

b Morris 2

F. H. Farthing, not out 1

R. E. O. Bird, c Clifford, b Leach

Extras (Byes 3, Leg Byes 3) 12

Total 279

Runs at fall of each wicket.—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

51 140 147 197 235 241 253

8 9 10

263 279 279

Bowling analysis.

O. M. R. W.

H. W. Allison 10 1 37 0

F. L. Wainwright 11 1 63 0

D. W. Leach 17.3 2 46 4

P. H. Cobb 9 0 59 1

F. C. H. Ollerdesen 2 0 15 0

W. C. G. Clifford 2 0 7 1

Dr. Morris 7 0 40 3

COMMENT ON THE GAME.

BY "TRON OUT."

I was disappointed with the Shang-
hai batting on Saturday and think
that the form shown is probably too
bad to be true. H. Ollerdesen
showed some of his old form and is
the most likely man in the side to
make runs. His batting however
was not without blemishes and he
did not seem at home against Davies.
Hongkong have done well to get
Piercey out just before the call of time
on Saturday as he is a new man to
Shanghai, comes with a good home
reputation and shaped very well
indeed in the first innings. I expect
to see Clifford and Spencer make
some runs to-day. The Hongkong
bowling was good; better than a
casual glance at the averages shows.
Bird though without a wicket in the
first innings was never hit
and had hard lines once or twice.
Davies, the Shanghai players think
very fine bowler difficult to score
from, and a death trap in the slips.
Major Edwards got a lot of work on
the ball and as the wicket is a little
softer on top to-day, I expect to see
him do best. Wodehouse did not
bowlnearly as well as I have seen
him and I felt that had he been put
on at the other end he might have
done better, as Davies churns up the
turf round the bowling crease pretty
badly. In this connection if the
wicket is not too soft for Davies,
I expect to see him dig pretty big
holes. Farthing's initial over was
a great success add, it was a
splendid feat to get rid of
Spencer when he did. Spencer was
undoubtedly set and looked good for
many more runs. I rather fancy
Farthing has a natural swerve and
with his peculiarly quick upright
delivery he took the batsman quite
by surprise. It was a beautiful ball
which took the top of the middle
stump and carried the off ball nearly
30 yards away. Hongkong's fielding
was very fine. Franks was as good as
we expected, Bagnall working like a
Trojan, Sayer saving boundaries and
throwing in a treat and Pearce's
hands safer than ever. Nothing
passed him. In the slips nothing
was given away and Major Edwards'
catch at the beginning of the
match deserves special mention in a
game of good fielding. Bird at point
also found his long reach useful and
stopped some useful ones. Hong-
kong's batting, apart from the first
three batsmen, did not please me and
I know there are many more runs in
the side. Of course I know that if
(Continued on Page 5.)

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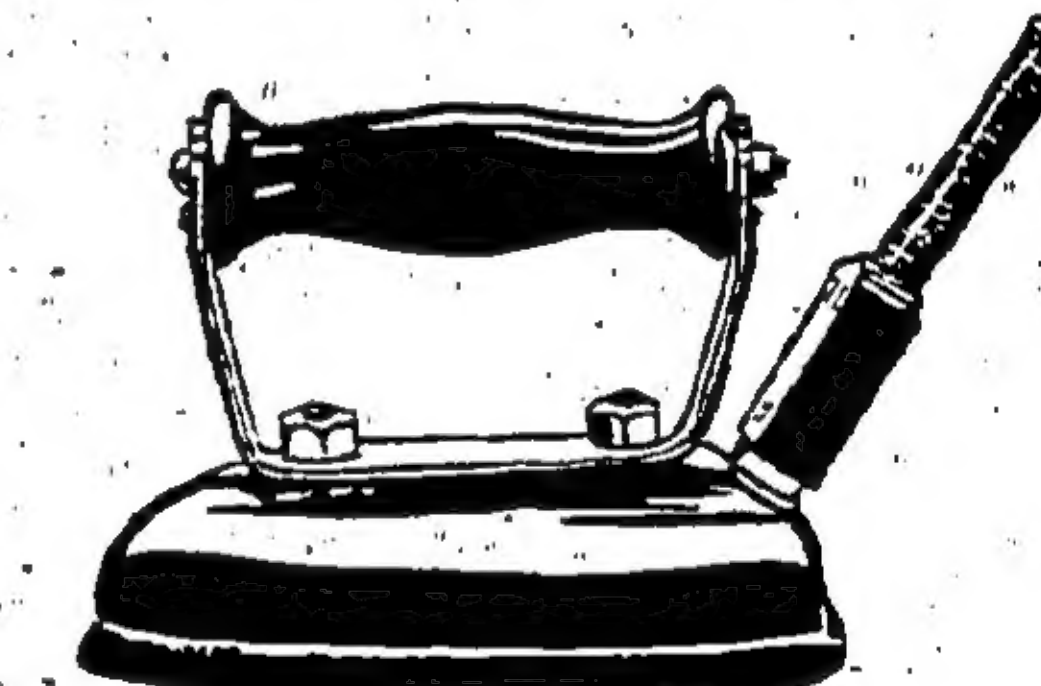
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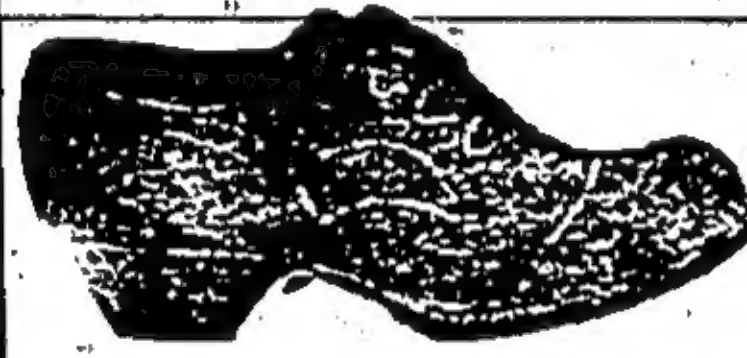
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SEARCH FOR KING SOLOMON'S MINES.

Now that German East Africa is
purged of the horror of German
colonisation, there is talk of a
systematic search for the real King
Solomon's Mines.

The Portuguese believed that
Ophir, from which came the vast
treasure of gold for the temple at
Jerusalem, was situated in this
country, and it is a fact that some
years ago Dr. Carl Peters formed a
company to finance such a search.

Ophir has been lost to the world
for thousands of years, but its mines
were rich beyond dreams. In the
Bible we are told that there were
brought to Solomon from Ophir first
420 and then 450 talents of gold.

Seeing that a talent was worth
\$5,000, here was a trifle of
\$2,250,000!

North America is full of lost mines.
One of the most famous is the
Talpa, in the Mexican province of
Sonora. Perhaps it is wrong to call
it a lost mine, for some of the Pima
Indians know its whereabouts, and
at times these bring in lumps of
enormously rich ore.

But only one white person has
ever seen it. She is a Mexican
woman who was kind to the Indians
and who cured a chief of blood-
poisoning. As a reward they showed
her the mine, taking her there by a
circuitous route, and bringing her to
the spot at night.

In the faint moonlight she saw the
great ore dump and a dark tunnel
leading into the hill-side. The place
had evidently been worked by some
ancient race. But that was all she
did see. After this one tantalising
glimpse they took her away, and
though again and again she strove
to find her way back, she never
succeeded.

One day, in the 'sixties of the last
century, three men came into Fort
Randal, on the Missouri, with a sack
of nuggets, and a story of a mar-
vellous gold find on Cabin Creek.

An expedition was hastily organised
and started out. It never came back; it
never was heard of again. The In-
dians saw to that. And the Cabin
Creek mine has never been re-found.

It is said in California that the
Pegleg Mine has cost as many lives
as an Argentine battle. The Pegleg
is not a myth, for four people have
at different times found it, and each
has brought it of gold. It lies on a
hill top, and from this hill the smoke
of trains passing Salton Station can
be seen. But all that country is a
tangle of bare and waterless hills, and
not one of those four who stumbled
on this rich deposit of dark-colored
gold has ever been able to find his
way back.

Every miner in Alaska fervently
believes in the "Lake of the Golden
Bar." It was in August 1884 that

CRAIG'S COURT.

Cox, the Army bankers, are about
to dispose of their property in Charing
Cross, and the this includes Harring-
ton House, Craig's Court. Real
students of the old London topography
have always been especially interest-
ed in this house, because it was a
test of all London books. Like
the water-gate at the end of Essex
Street, Temple Bar, it was always
shirked at close quarters by the
topographers. Harrington House
was built in the reign of Queen
Anne, and after the destruction of
Northumberland House it was the
most eastern town mansion in Lon-
don. Its garden reached to the river,
and there is still a scrap of it with
plane trees that can be seen from
Old Scotland Yard. At the beginning
of the century the *Manchester
Guardian* London office over-
looked Craig's Court, and when
the big Foreign Office and India
Office receptions were held at
the time of King Edward's
Coronation and the old London
aristocratic life flared up again, the
little court used to be alive with
Hogarthian vignettes. Noblemen's
state coaches with hammercloth and
footmen in shorts and white stockings
harboured there, and the footmen
and coachmen drank beer under the
flicker of the carriage lamps. Old
Lady Harrington lived in Harrington
House then, and left it only on the
verge of the war. There was a
little shop at the corner where fruit
and cheese from the Harrington
Estate were sold by an emerald
butler. All sorts of tramps and
broken people used to go in there at
night to repair their outfit and eat
things from paper parcels. It was a
queer bit of old London and always
made one think of Hogarth's "Night"
that was drawn from Craig's Court,
which was then a place of bagnios
and stews.

three prospectors, Galt, Ulrich, and
"Ole" Stanford, were crossing the
Elas Range near the Yukon River.
They came upon a small lake, and
the evening sunlight, shining full on
the bar, scintillated back in a
thousand golden rays.

The men flung down their rifles,
plunged into the water, and swam to
the bar, which was only 30 feet out.
The first nugget weighed 10lb., and
presently Ulrich had one of 50lb.

During the next five weeks these
three stowed half a ton of gold in a
cave. They built a hut, intending
to settle for the winter. Indians
attacked them, killed Stanford, and
burned their hut. Ulrich and Galt
got separated, but both, after fearful
hardships, reached Bonne's Ferry.

Galt was paralysed, but next year
Ulrich tried to get back to the lake.
What happened to him no one
knows, and the Lake of the Golden
Bar is still awaiting a discoverer.

There was, of course, a hue and
cry after the murder, but he was
not traced till his body was washed
up on the banks of the River Seine.
Marcelle is still alive, but the shock
has destroyed her reason, and she is
totally blind.

CRIME OF PASSION.**VOW OF FIDELITY.**

LIKE GRAND GUIGNOL PLAY.

The details of a tragedy in the
neighbourhood of Les Halles—in
which two Apaches are concerned
and the victim is a pretty flower girl
named Marcelle Rigel—have just
been made known. The whole story
in its lurid realism reminds one of
the most gruesome Guignol.

The setting of the crime is the
back room of a third floor flat in one
of the network of dark and ill-con-
ditioned streets that form the greater
part of the underworld of Paris.
Close at hand is a cafe, frequented
for the most part by criminals, whose
records are kept carefully among the
archives of the Sûreté—the Scotland
Yard of Paris.

Here, night after night, came Mar-
celle Rigel. She was very popular
with the men, and could dance
charmingly. Good-looking and vivacious,
she had many suitors, but
showed a distinct preference for
Pierre Maurice, who—rough and ill-
conditioned—was a striking contrast
to the dainty and fascinating dancer.

Maurice was of a jealous type, and
induced the girl to swear a vow of
fidelity to him. He was tracked
down by detectives, however,
and sent to prison for a theft
committed in the Rue de Made-
leine. Marcelle was present
at the trial, and, after receiving his
sentence a short one—Maurice waved
a hand to her, shouting, "I shall
soon be with you again. Remember
your oath." But Marcelle was fickle,
turned for consolation to a man
named Piot, and went to live
with him. She seems to have for-
gotten Maurice, who, conducting
himself well in jail, was released
a few days before the expiration
of his sentence. He at once re-
turned to his accustomed haunts,
enquired for Marcelle, and learning
what had happened waited till night
fell, and rushed upstairs to the room
where Piot and the girl were liv-
ing. He burst open the door, rushed at
his rival with an open knife stabbing
him to death. Then turning on Mar-
celle—whom he had prevented from
leaving the apartment—he bore her
to the floor and poured vitriol into her
eye, and left her rolling in agony.

Maurice then rushed down the stairs,
and shouted to a man he met: "I
have killed the man—and spoiled the
beauty of the woman. You had
better go upstairs."

There was, of course, a hue and
cry after the murder, but he was
not traced till his body was washed
up on the banks of the River Seine.
Marcelle is still alive, but the shock
has destroyed her reason, and she is
totally blind.

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BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
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Sanitary Goods,

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AND ALL KINDS OF

Glass and Mirrors.

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ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,
HIGH-CLASS TEAKWOOD & BLACKWOOD FURNITURE.

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HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

AND THE

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
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CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water Systems
throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

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(SEE ONLY AMERICAN BOOKS IN NEW COUNTY.)

108 HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
walk from the Banks and Central District. 42 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine,
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on
application to the Proprietress. Lunches most Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON." Mrs. F. E. CAMERON.

PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry.)

Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
familiar on application to
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE"
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

JUST ARRIVED
A Choice Assortment of
AMERICAN CHOCOLATES.
THE BRITISH AMERICAN
CANDY STORE.
15, Pottinger Street.

Y. NAGATA
FURRIER.
Furs made up Artistically.
Furs cleaned and Remodeled.
Can call at Private Residences by Appointment.
Address: 2nd Floor, 11, Praya East.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.
Successor to
the late HUI YING.
14, D'ARCADE STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSON.
11, Morrison Hill Road.

MASSAGE.

Mr. HONDA and Mrs. HONDA.

Trained male Masseurs.

13 years' experience.

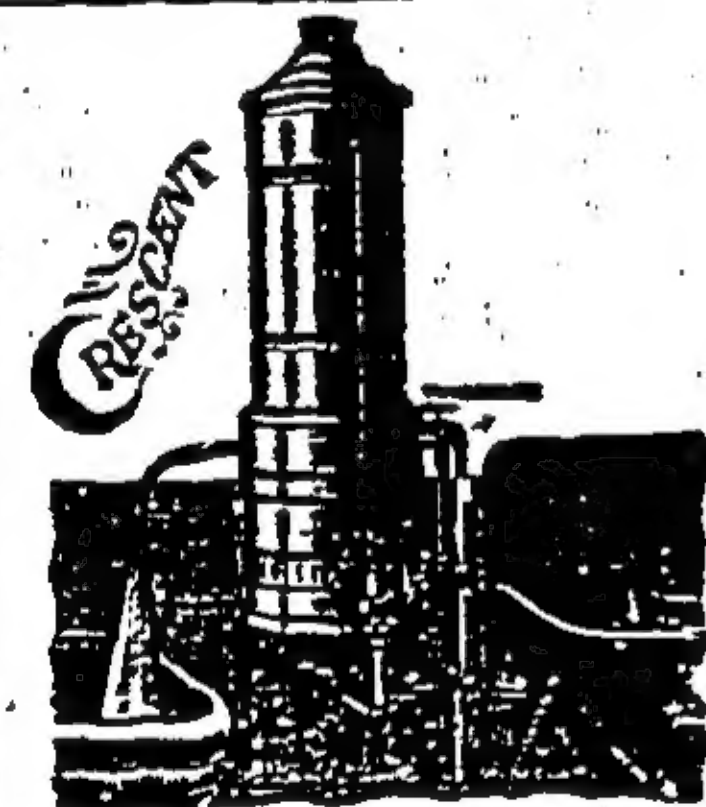
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.

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RESIDENCES IF PREFERRED

No. 24, Wyndham Street.

(Opposite to the China Mail).

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HEATERS**For Gas and Oil
Unlimited Hot Water.**C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.**

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Established 1900

**THE CLEANING OF
SUMMER FROCKS**

is an important matter and
we make a speciality of
"refinishing" light Frocks
and Costumes so that they
keep clean longer than
when treated by ordinary
methods.

Our processes are thorough and
reliable. Our facilities and re-
sources enable us to carry out all
work quickly and our charges are
really reasonable.

Write for Price List and See!

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Drycleaning Co.

Agent

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General Draper.

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Branch 28, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

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General Auctioneers
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PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-War" Coal Storage.

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Bentley's
A. B. C. 4 & 5th Editions,
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MEXICO" HONG KONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(for account of the concerned),
on

TUESDAY,
November 9, 1920, commencing at 2.30
p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
WHITE GOODS, etc., etc.,
Comprising:—
Pillow Cases, Quilts, Turkish Towels,
Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double
Bed Sheets, Drawnwork Bedspreads,
Table Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork
Dobbies, Table Cloths, Linen Damask
Services.

Also
A few lots of Kit Bags, Suit Cases,
and Attache Cases, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 3, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on

TUESDAY,
November 9, 1920, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNI-
TURE, BRASS AND TEAKWOOD TWIN
BEDSTRAIS, BRASS-MOUNTED
BEDSTRAIS, CARPETS,**
etc., etc.,
comprising:—
Chesterfield sofas, Arm-chairs (new),
Folding Card and Occasional Tables,
One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom
Furniture, etc., comprising
Twin Bedsteads, large and small Ward-
robes, Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Wash-
stands, etc., (fumed Teakwood), Side-
boards, Dinner Wagon, Extension Din-
ing Tables and Chairs, etc., Dinner
Services, Crochery, and Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, etc., Bath
Room Utensils, Electric-Plated Ware,
Electric Reading Lamps, Teakwood
Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture,
Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures,
Carpets, etc.

Also
One American Ice Chest, 1 Piano
in good condition, several lots Tennis
Balls, etc., etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 3, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on

FRIDAY,
November 12, 1920, commencing at 2.30
p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner
of Ice House Street,
**AN ASSORTMENT OF
Chinese Porcelains, Curios,
etc., etc.,**
Including a variety of 5-coloured and
3-coloured Vases, Wall Plates, Table
Screens, Blue and White Vases and
Innocent Burners, Old Bronze and Brass
Figures, Vases, etc., Kakeemon, Lac-
quered Ware, Ivory, Agate and Crystal
Ornaments.

The above stock recently arrived from
the North and includes pieces from the
Ming, Kungli, Kienlung and Tark-
wong Periods.
The bulk of which will be sold with-
out reserve.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
On view day of sale.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 2, 1920.

**MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS**
A French Remedy for all Rheumatic
Pains, Gout, Gravel, etc., etc.
It is the most powerful and effective
remedy ever discovered for these
affections. It is sold in all the
leading Dispensaries and Chemists.
BOTTLED BY
**MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
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ALEX. ROSS & CO.
25 DES VEAUX ROAD
TEL: 27
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TEL: 417

BATTERIES!
A complete shipment
of the famous
"KWIKLITE"
BATTERIES
for pocket Torches has
just been received.
"KWIKLITE"
TORCHES
in many styles and
various prices.
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WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional word 4 Cents
for 3 insertions.

LOST.

LOST.—On the Sunday morning at
the C.Y.C. a SMALL WHITE
BEGG. Answer to the name of
"WIMPLE." Finder rewarded.—
Apply Box 1235, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

TO LET.

TO LET.—IMMEDIATE OCCUPA-
TION.—A FEW THREE ROOMED
EUROPEAN FLATS IN "ORIENT
BUILDINGS," CORONATION ROAD,
KOWLOON. MODERATE RENTAL.
Apply J. CAER CLARK, Architect and
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WITH immediate possession
EXCELLENT FURNISHED
FLAT three rooms, Queen's Road
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& FLEMING, 5 Queen's Road Central.

BUNGALOWS FOR SALE.

AT NORTH POINT.—A pair of
5-roomed Bungalows with Tennis
Court.
DENNIS & BOWLEY.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that during CRICKET WEEK
the HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE
will be closed at 1 p.m., on TUESDAY
9th, WEDNESDAY 10th and FRIDAY
12th inst., and ALL DAY on MONDAY
8th and THURSDAY 11th inst.
By Order of the Committee
P. TESTER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, Nov. 5, 1920.

JAPANESE ARTIST.

ADVERTISER wishes to meet with
Japanese Artist to paint Japanese
flowers. Apply: Weight c/o "CHINA
MAIL" OFFICE.

LADY'S NEWS.

WE are Exhibiting from WEDNES-
DAY, October 27, an exquisite
collection of LATEST STYLE Dresses,
Cloaks and diverse Ladies fashions,
which are incomparable. An early
visit will give YOU the opportunity
to see everything and get the best
choice. As the Exhibition will only
last one week, it will be advisable for
YOU to give us a call as soon as
possible.
KOMOR & KOMOR,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, October 26, 1920.

GLOVER'S DOG REMEDIES

Famous the World Over

Book on "Dog Diseases, their
Care and How to Feed."
Mailed free to any address
H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.
118 W. 31st Street
New York, U.S.A.
(Also London, Hong Kong)

BATTERIES!

A complete shipment
of the famous
"KWIKLITE"
BATTERIES
for pocket Torches has
just been received.

"KWIKLITE" TORCHES

in many styles and
various prices.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.
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TEL: 417

INTIMATIONS.

FOOTBALL.

GRAND CHARITY MATCH
in aid of the
NORTH CHINA Famine Fund
Hostess: Mrs. Groom,
(by kind permission)
"SOUTH CHINA A.A."

THE REST OF THE LEAGUE.

TO-DAY, at 4 p.m.

Mr. R. J. Wilton, President of the
Football League, will kick off at 4 p.m.
sharp.

Admission to stands & Chairs \$1.
Enclosure... 20 cts.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

will hold

THEIR 37th ANNUAL AL
FRESCO FETE

in the Compound of
THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

Caine Road,
and

THE OLD ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,
on the

5th DECEMBER, 1920.

2 p.m. to 7 p.m. and 8.30 p.m.
to 11 p.m.

SEVERAL RAFFLES

with valuable prizes, including a new

OAKLAND FIVE-SEATER

MOTOR CAR.

GRAND CONCERT.

Tea and Refreshment Rooms.

Farm Yard, Chute, Shooting Gallery,
Amst Sally, The Lucky Wheel, and
numerous side-shows.

TWO BANDS WILL ATTEND:

one on each Compound.

The Society's expenditure on relief to
the Poor, and on the education of the
children of the Poor, now amounts to
over \$1,000 a month.

COME AND HELP HONGKONG'S
POOR.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREWS
SOCIETY.

ANNUAL BALL.

PRACTICE DANCES in connection
with the above will take place at
the City Hall from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
on TUESDAYS, 9th, 16th and 23rd
November.

Dancing shoes must be worn.

T. W. HILL,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, November 3, 1920.

NOTICE.

WE have REMOVED our Offices
from No. 6, Queen's Road
Central to No. 3, DUNDRELL STREET,
from the 1st of November, 1920.

CAWASSEE PALLANJEE & Co.
Merchants.

Hongkong, November 1, 1920.

INTERPORT CRICKET
LEAGUE.

DANCE AT THE REPULSE BAY
HOTEL.

9.30 P.M. SATURDAY, 13th Nov.

A DANCE has been arranged in
honour of the Interport Cricket
teams to be held at the Repulse Bay
Hotel, at 9.30 p.m., on SATURDAY,
November 13th. A limited number of
tickets, each including the cost of
supper, can be obtained from the Hong-
kong Hotel at \$5.—per head.

Subscribers must provide their own
transport. Special terms for the hire
of Motor Cars are offered by the Hong-
kong Hotel, for a limited number of
persons only, and application for these
should be made as early as possible at
the Hotel's Hongkong Office.

INTERPORT CRICKET ENTER-
TAINMENT COMMITTEE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

ENTERTAINMENT TO INTERPORT
CRICKET AND TENNIS TEAMS.

SATURDAY, 13th November, 1920.

THE Management beg to announce
that the REPULSE BAY HOTEL
accommodation is booked to its fullest
capacity for the Ball and Supper to the
Interport Cricket and Tennis Teams,
in connection with which an advertise-
ment appears in this issue. Ticket
holders only will be admitted on the
evening in question.

Dinners will not be served to other
than residents at Repulse Bay.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MINERS' STRIKE OVER.

LONDON, November 4th.
Resumption of work on the coal-fields
today was only partial, owing to various
reasons, but work is likely to be in full
swing on November 5th.

The men generally welcomed the calling
off of the strike.
It is stated that there is no fear of any
serious result against the settlement,
although numbers of extremists express dis-
appointment. Eighty per cent. of the
mines at Oldhill, Staffordshire, have re-
fused to resume, while disaffected miners
at Hamilton, Lanarkshire, have started
rioting. The police made three baton
charges.

It is reliably stated that the industry will
not get back to normal working for two
months.

LONDON, November 5th.
The restrictions imposed regarding the
coal strike are already being withdrawn.
The Secretary of Mines has declared that
the state of emergency has terminated.
The limitations on the use of coal and light
ended last night. Full train services are
being resumed at the beginning of the next
week. The unexpectedly early dropping of
the coal restrictions is due to the good
condition in which the miners kept the pits
during the strike and the large reserves
built up prior to the strike, most of which
are not yet half depleted.

INDEPENDENCE OF EGYPT.

LONDON, November 5th.
In view of the speech of Lord Milner, in
the House of Lords, on November 4th in
which he stated that there was no reason
to suppose that Egyptian Nationalists were
generally hostile to Great Britain or that
the aspirations of their aspirations was
necessarily inconsistent with the safeguard-
ing of British interests in Egypt, the
Egyptian Delegation will probably post-
pone their departure from London in
anticipation of a fresh Conference with
Lord Milner.

Zaghal Pasha stated that the speech had
produced a very good impression and paid
a tribute to Lord Milner's ability and
sympathy. He said that Lord Milner has
endeavored to build the empire, not by
force, but by friendly means, in spite of
difficulties and misunderstandings. Zaghal
Pasha has not abandoned the hope of an
agreement, which all Egyptian patriots
desire. The granting of independence to
Egypt would forge a permanent Anglo-
Egyptian link of friendship.

The Egyptian Delegation, who recently
returned to London to confer again with
Lord Milner in regard to the proposed
Anglo-Egyptian Agreement for the future
Government of Egypt, are leaving London
shortly. They state there is no indication
so far of a settlement. It is likely that
the Egyptians will regard the scheme as
unacceptable, unless a number of points are
agreed on, especially the formal abolition of
the Protectorate.

LONDON, November 4th.
In the House of Lords, replying to Lord
Salisbury in regard to affairs in Egypt,
Lord Curzon did not refer to the Egyptian
Delegation's statement but said that the
Cabinet was carefully considering the pro-
posals of the Milner Mission. He em-
phasized that the proposals were not Gov-
ernment's proposals but were submitted to
the Egyptian Government. They were natu-
rally open to the consideration
both of the Imperial and the Egyptian
Governments. On both sides remained
equal liberty. When discussions have reach-
ed a more advanced stage, it was con-
templated that the Sultan of Egypt would
appoint properly accredited representatives to
meet His Majesty's Government and pro-
ceed with the further solution of these
matters.

Lord Milner, said Lord Curzon, had
clearly stated the present position. The
Milner Commission had not yet reported.
When it did report the Government would
consider the report very carefully. When
the Cabinet had come to a decision a
statement of the Government policy would
be made and the whole question could be
discussed.

RECORD WOOL PROFITS.

LONDON, November 4th.
The interim report of the accountant to
the sub-committee investigating the wool
profits reveals extraordinary statistics. It
shows that one firm made 35 times more
profit than before the war or nearly 25
times more, after deducting Excess Profits
taxes and other charges. The least successful
firm examined made 4 times pre-war
profit, after deducting Excess Profits Duty.

REAL TOOTH DANGER LIES UNDER THE GUMS.

Under the gums is the important foundation—the bony root socket
which hold the teeth in place.

Healthy gums guard and preserve this foundation of your teeth.
Soft, bleeding, tender or receding gums allow Pyorrhea infection to
creep beneath them. If unchecked, the germs spread to the bony root
sockets, weaken and destroy them.

Then your teeth become loose and eventually fall out, or must be
extracted—because Pyorrhea has eaten away their supporting founda-
tion. You may have kept the visible surfaces of the teeth white and
glistening by daily brushing—you may have had all cavities skillfully
filled—but all that care has gone for naught because you neglected
your gums.

Watch your gums if you want to save your teeth.
Pyorrhoea Powder was compounded for the specific purpose of
maintaining and restoring gum health. In addition to its ingredients
which keep the teeth white and clean, it is medicated with Denkol, a
germicidal and healing agent widely used by the dental profession in
the treatment of Pyorrhoea at the dentist's chair.

Pyorrhoea Powder tones up the gums, stimulates their blood
circulation, maintains hardness and firmness, thereby increasing the
power to resist Pyorrhoea infection. Its effectiveness for this purpose
has been conclusively proved by thorough tests in clinics devoted
exclusively to Pyorrhoea study and research. That is why dentists
everywhere recommend it.

Stocked by leading dispensaries.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:

WALTER FORD & COMPANY.

Free sample upon request.

NOTICES.

NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 6%

Not Redeemable.

PRICE OF ISSUE 100 FRANCS.

Interest payable twice a year on 16th June and 16th December.
First semi-annual interest to be paid on 16th June, 1921.

Applications will be received by the BANQUE DE L'INDO-
CHINE up to the 25th of November.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

V. MARSOT,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 14th, 1920.

WISEMAN, LTD.

Just Arrived.

Cadbury's Chocolate.

Fry's Chocolate.

Pascall's Butter Scotch & Toffee.

Bunte's Confectionery.

Peek Frean's Biscuits.

Tom Smith's Crackers &

Mead Field's Crackers:

"The Crackers that Crack."

WISEMAN, LTD.

Telephone 407.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES, DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY.

No. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.



Purity Percentages
99.9% — 98.75% — 90%

The high standard of purity maintained in the products of the
Zinc Producers of Australia always justifies the confidence
users put in it. Australian Zinc acts and re-acts with certainty.

The Association is prepared to supply the following:—

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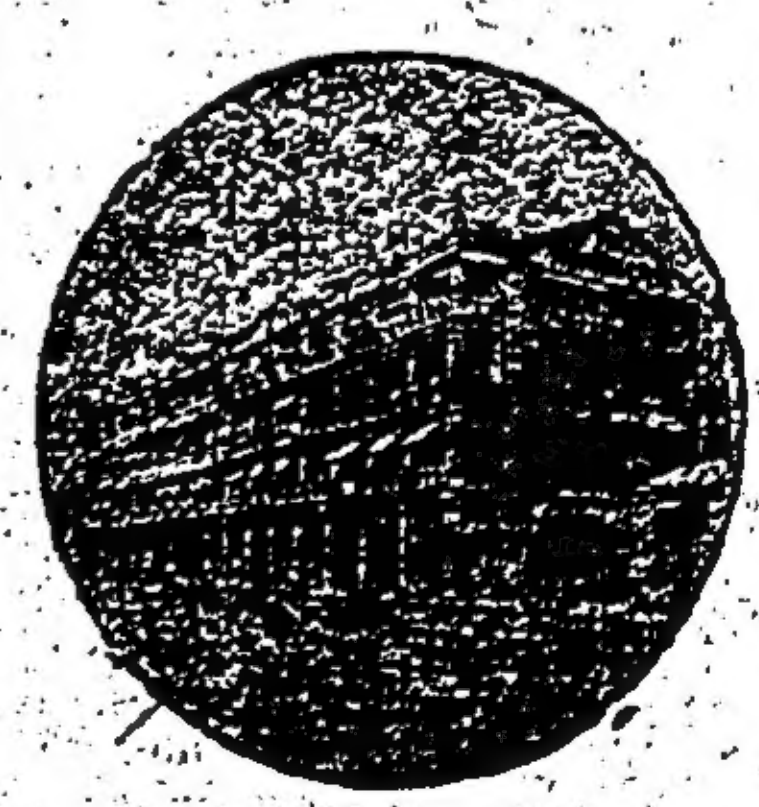
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NOTICES

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845
EXTRA.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1920.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

HONGKONG SLAVERY.

EXISTENCE DENIED IN PARLIAMENT.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S PROPOSAL.

PROMINENT CHINESE TO FORM SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF GIRL DOMESTICS.

LONDON, November 4.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir A. Yeo and Mr. Myers, Colonel Amery stated that slavery did not exist in Hongkong or in any other British Colony. The Colony's law did not recognise the custom by which girls were transferred for payment from the parents or guardians to another household usually for purposes of domestic service as conferring any right or title on the employer against the girl. There was no evidence that girls were frequently ill-treated, in which event they were protected by the law in the same way as children living with their parents.

The Secretary of State considers that the right course is to aim at gradual reform where necessary in co-operation with enlightened and humane Chinese, in which connection it is suggested that the Governor should persuade prominent Chinese to form a society for the protection and improvement of the condition of these girl domestics, which arrangement was considered preferable to a system of compulsory registration, which the Colony's officers consider impracticable.

MINERS' STRIKE OFF.

WORK TO BE IN FULL SWING IN ALL MINES TO-DAY.

POSSIBLE FEDERATION SPLIT.

LONDON, November 6.

The Miners' Federation has decided to declare the strike off in spite of a small adverse vote, because by the rules of the Federation a two-thirds majority is required to continue the strike. The question now is whether the districts which voted for a strike, particularly Lancashire and South Wales, will obey the instructions to resume work or break from the Federation and continue the struggle alone. It is known that there are many extremists who favour this course, but the responsible miners' leaders hold the opinion that the men really are only too glad to resume work and will soon realise that the terms agreed upon are advantageous to them. It is hoped, therefore, that work will be in full swing in all mines in the country on Monday at the latest.

WORLD'S BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

CONTRACT FOR DEMPSEY-CARPENTIER MATCH SIGNED.

DIVISION OF PRIZE MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 3.

The contract for the Dempsey-Carpentier match was signed to-day, when the respective managers deposited \$50,000 apiece. The prize money will be divided 24 hours before the contest, Dempsey receiving \$300,000 and Carpentier \$200,000. The meeting takes place either in March, or between May 29 and July 4. The agreement provides for a bout of ten to fifteen rounds to be fought in the United States, Canada, Mexico or Cuba, where the law permits contests of the character contemplated.

SOVIET RUSSIA.

LARGE CITIES PARALYSED BY FAMINE.

ARMY'S DIRE NEED.

LONDON, November 5.

Further confirmation of the serious nature of affairs in Russia is provided by the admissions of Lenin and Trotsky. Writing to the newspaper *Pravda*, Lenin declares that Moscow and other large cities are paralysed by famine and even the army is becoming famished. It is necessary to use every means to enforce the peasants delivering foodstuffs, while Trotsky states: "We want to see rebellions in other countries to render attacks upon us impossible. The Red Army is in dire need of food, boots, and clothing, and if they are not forthcoming immediately all our efforts will be futile."

WRANGEL'S RETIREMENT.

Meanwhile, the military situation in South Russia has become critical owing to the release of Red forces from the Polish frontier and the concentration of them against General Wrangel, who, foreseeing events, has been retreating to the Crimea. The retirement has practically been completed but the future of the campaign may depend upon whether General Wrangel's forces have suffered serious losses during the withdrawal, which at present is obscure.

REIGN OF TERROR.

STOCKHOLM, November 6.

If reports reaching Helsinki are credible, the situation in Moscow is apparently most serious. The prisons are crowded with revolutionaries whose participation was discovered in a plot which was scotched. Artillery is stationed in the streets and a state terror exists. Between 200 and 300 persons are shot every night. Nevertheless the revolutionary movement has not been crushed and efforts to root out the plot and headquarters of the leaders have not succeeded.

SALE OF WAR VESSELS.

LONDON, November 2.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Col. Sir J. Craig stated that 1,231 war vessels had been sold for £10,000,000, since the armistice, and 638 vessels had been scrapped, for which £3,500,000 had been realised.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ARMISTICE DAY.

CELEBRATION IN LONDON AND PARIS.

SOLEMN MOMENTS.

LONDON, November 7.

Armistice Day this year will have even more solemn moments than last year. The symbolic burials in London and Paris of anonymous heroes in the national resting places as a tribute to unknown valour have made an unusually strong appeal to popular sentiment. The personal participation of the King in the London ceremony will add to the historic interest of the occasion. Seven thousand relatives of fallen warriors chosen by means of ballot are being invited to witness the ceremony of unveiling a Cenotaph or to attend the Abbey service. Places for a hundred representatives of the three Fighting Services, also the principal ex-Service organisations, blinded soldiers, and nurses have been reserved. The former will be V.C.s. or men who have otherwise distinguished themselves in the war. When the body of the unknown warrior starts on its final journey Field Marshals will salute and 21 guns will be fired in Hyde Park.

TWO MINUTES SILENCE.

The pall-bearers will be the highest officers in the Fighting Services, and will include Admirals Lord Beatty, Sir Hedworth Mearns, Sir Henry Jackson, Sir Doveton Sturdee and Sir Charles Madden, Field Marshals Lord French, Lord Haig, Lord Methuen, Sir Henry Wilson, Generals Horne, Byng and Air Marshal Sir Hugh Trenchard. Forty members of the Cabinets since 1914 will be amongst the distinguished company attending the King at the Cenotaph. Two minutes' silence and complete suspension of all business, work, and locomotion will follow the unveiling of the Cenotaph on the last stroke of eleven from Big Ben. The Union Jack covering the grave has been used for various purposes in France and Belgium.

A feature of the Paris ceremony, which has been planned on a no less impressive scale, will be the carrying of an unknown soldier along the whole line of the old front where the Battle of the Marne was fought to Bois de Boulogne. The coffin urn will be handed over to the Pantheon authorities to the sound of trumpets and drums amid uplifted swords.

AMERICA AND THE LEAGUE.

SENATOR HARDING DECLARES THE LEAGUE DEAD.

NEW ASSOCIATION PROPOSED.

MARION, OHIO, November 5.

Senator Harding, addressing the electors of Ohio, declared that the League of Nations was now deceased, although the new administration intended to see that the nation played its part in a new international association founded on peace.

LONDON, November 5.

A message from New York states that Senator Harding's declaration that the League of Nations is dead is interpreted as meaning that he regards the unprecedented Republican vote as a mandate from Americans to abandon President Wilson's league and that he intends to carry out the mandate literally, at the same time, however, undertaking the rebuilding of the entente cordiale between America and the rest of the world. Thus the United States will actively participate in the restoration of normal international conditions, including the resumption of relations as soon as possible with Germany and ultimately with Russia and Mexico.

MINES DEPARTMENT.

TRADE UNION LEADER BECOMES LABOUR ADVISER.

LONDON, November 6.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. W. Brace, M.P., has accepted the post of Labour Adviser to the Department of Mines. The appointment will be the fifth recent case in which trade union leaders have accepted positions in state executive departments. Mr. Brace will retire from Parliament and also sever his connection with the Miners' Federation. He previously decided upon the latter course in consequence of attacks in connection with his coal peace efforts.

DEVILS AT LARGE.

WYNDHAM STREET THRILLED.

CHINESE SCHOOL STAMPEDED.

It was this morning in Wyndham Street. Life was moving tranquilly. Down the street strolled a few pedestrians; along the sidewalk sat a row of chair coolies, waiting abstractedly for customers; the flower vendors at the corner chattered as they arranged their wares; here and there were babies playing with sounds indicative of immense satisfaction.

From one direction and another appeared children, laughing as they came, headed for a Chinese school which has its quarters in the street. Presently their voices would be heard, through the open windows, repeating their lessons.

The setting was peaceful; the whole atmosphere one of serenity. No one would have expected that—

Down the stairs from the schoolroom came the children, tumbling over each other in breathless excitement. A thrill went the length of the street. What had happened? What, indeed?

Devils—that's all.

For a few minutes inquirers were at a loss to get the strength of it.

Then the story became intelligible. Somewhere up the stairs the children had come upon devils. There they were—three of them. Two men devils and a woman devil. Ugly things—naturally.

And the children had done what might have been expected of children—and grown-ups, too, for that matter—under the circumstances. They had departed, heedless of the order of their going.

An attempt was made to capture the devils. It failed. They had made good their escape. Whatever variety of devils they were, they are at large in Hongkong this very afternoon. The children finally were persuaded to return to their classes.

And now the question that is engaging the attention of Wyndham Street is whether the children, being imbued with the holiday spirit that pervades the Colony to-day, had by any chance tried to—

But, of course, it's a hard one to answer. One never can be sure.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory at 10.30 a.m. to-day:—
Typhoon in West 138 deg. Long 2, and 110 deg. Lat W. moving West.

SPECIAL CABLES.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB.

STRIKE THREATENED.

STEWARDS ARRANGE SETTLEMENT.

[China Mail Special]

SHANGHAI, Nov. 8.

During the week-end, the Race Club boys and mafoos threatened to strike owing to a rice allowance dispute. The stewards intervened to and the matter was adjusted. The autumn meeting will therefore not be interfered with.

SHANGHAI OBITUARY.

PROMINENT RESIDENT.

WIFE OF POSTAL COMMISSIONER.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 8.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Ernest Rochford Hooper, a prominent resident, and Mrs. Smith, wife of the Deputy Chinese Postal Commissioner.

UNITED SERVICE CONCERT.

SECOND PERFORMANCE.

AN EVENING FULL OF ENJOYMENT.

The second performance at the Theatre Royal, on Saturday night, by the United Services Variety Concert Party, in aid of the Italian Convalescent Home at West Point, was as good as the first, on Friday night—and that is saying a good deal.

Some of the numbers received with special appreciation were Messrs. James and Simons, in a sketch on "How to Sell a Car," and also in a song, "Ou la la, Ou la la," Mr. A. A. East in an impersonation of Mr. George Robey, in "Worse, much worse," and "I Mean to Say"; Messrs. Anthony and Aslett, equilibrists; Mr. and Mrs. Miles in two sketches; and Mr. W. Ewington in "Where do flies go in the Winter-time." The entire performance was of high order, and there being no less than seventeen numbers, an evening very full of enjoyment was spent.

NEW U.S. CONSUL.

ARRIVAL MONDAY NEXT.

MR. W. H. GALE'S CAREER.

Mr. William Holt Gale, the new United States Consul-General for Hongkong, will arrive in the Colony by P. & O. steamer on Monday next to take up his duties.

Mr. Gale was educated at Sheffield Scientific School (Yale), and at George Washington University, where he studied law and diplomacy. He served through the Spanish-American War in the 71st New York Volunteers, and was Assistant Secretary of Porto Rico from 1902 to 1904. He was American Consul at Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, in 1906 and 1907; Consul at Malta, 1907-10; Consul-General at Athens, 1910-14; Consul at Colon, Panama, 1914-15; Consul-General at Munich, 1915-17; and Consul-General at Copenhagen since 1917. His residence is in Washington, D.C.

A RESCUE EXPEDITION.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN DANGER.

An appeal for assistance has been made by American missionaries at Ying Tak to the U.S. Consul at Canton and through the British Consul-General it has been arranged that Mr. Drummond of the A.P.C. should go to their relief. He left Sam Shui on Wednesday by the motor boat "Nam Kong." The party at Ying Tak consists of two men, four women and a child belonging to the American Baptist Mission. Ying Tak is 105 miles from Sam Shui on the North River and is in the possession of Yunnanese forces who are favourable to Kwangtung. Mr. Drummond had not returned at noon on Saturday.

PROSPECTS OF FIGHTING.

Sam Shui is full of Kwangtung troops who will probably move to Szau. A number of gunboats and a couple of airplanes are also in the vicinity.

THE INTERPORT.

HONGKONG'S WIN.

SIX WICKETS TO SPARE.

BIRD DOES THE BAT TRICK.

Major Edwards went on to bowl at noon and started off rather gingerly, not making his usual jump before delivery, and not sending down with his usual pace. His foot seemed to be troubling him more than he cared to admit and I doubt if it were wise to risk him at this stage. Wodehouse was transferred to the end in place of Davies and very nearly got Clifford with a slow ball. Ollerdesen with a hard and high shot over mid-on's head completed his 50 amid loud applause and then set about hitting Edwards at the other end. The bowler gave him some slow balls which he hit well past all fieldsmen to the leg boundary and his 60 was soon on the board. At this stage Clifford played Wodehouse nicely to leg for 4; but in an attempt to get one through the slips just managed to touch the ball into Frank's eager hands. Immediately afterwards Ollerdesen after seeming to be quite at home to Wodehouse played too far back to a fast rising ball and put it just over the wicket-keeper's shoulder to Hancock who had no difficulty in holding it. The scoring board now read 150-5-63 and the Hongkong prospects again looked good. Leach and Spencer were now partners at the wicket and took things very carefully, especially with respect to Wodehouse.

Ollerdesen's 63 was a very finished display, his runs being made all round the wicket and mostly along the carpet. He did hit the ball up on two or three occasions, but well out of the fielders' reach or such a difficult chance as to be hardly a chance at all. Spencer did not seem to care for Wodehouse who was varying his length with great judgment, and on playing forward to a shorter ball he sent it straight back into Wodehouse's hands to be out, caught and bowled for 8. Shanghai's total was now 157 for 6 wickets and the whole Hongkong team were working very hard to try and get their opponents out by Tiffin Time. Major Edwards, breaking both ways, had Wainwright playing back to everything and scoring became very slow.

DETAILED SCORES.

Shanghai First Innings	166
Hongkong First Innings	279
SHANGHAI SECOND INNINGS.	
A. E. Percy, lb.w. b. Bird	0
P. H. Cobb, c. Wodehouse, b. Bird	24
C. Brook, c. Hancock, b. Bird	33
H. B. Ollerdesen, c. Hancock, b. Edwards	63
W. G. C. Clifford, c. Franks, b. Wodehouse	17
D. W. Leach, c. Franks, b. Bird	12
C. E. Spencer, c. and b. Wodehouse	8
F. L. Wainwright, c. Franks, b. Bird	10
Dr. Morris not out	3
H. W. Allison, st. Franks, b. Bird	0
C. E. Ollerdesen, c. Hancock, b. Bird	0
Extras	19
Total	189

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bird	165	5	42	7
Davies	13	3	39	0
Farthing	5	0	19	0
Wodehouse	12	2	39	2
Edwards	8	1	31	1

Bird bowled 1 wide.
Bird did the bat trick with his last three balls.

Major Edwards, whose ankle was troubling him so much, did very well with the ball and broke up the batting, as the opposing batsmen could not score from him and he got Ollerdesen's wicket at a very critical time. Hancock with his usual cleverness saw Edwards trying and also saw the batsmen playing back to Edwards. He decided that now was the time for Bird, as to play back to is fatal and thought Leach seemed to have played himself in he fell to Bird's first ball.

Allison who followed must have seen that this was fatal as he came well out to the first ball missed it and was stumped. Fr. C. H. Ollerdesen who followed was also caught and R. E. O. Bird earned the distinction of being the first Hongkong man to do the bat-trick in Interport Cricket. Franks, the wicket-keeper, also deserves special mention for his sterling display and he had a lot to do with his side's victory. Davies also bowled well although he did not get any wickets and no one of the opposing batsmen took any liberties with him.

After a delay of 15 minutes while the teams were being photographed, Pearce and Sayer opened Hongkong's second innings, Pearce taking first over from Leach.

Hongkong required only 77 runs to win and from the way they started it looked as if it would be a long time before the runs were knocked off. Leach's first over was a maiden; but it was quite evident from the way Pearce played him that he was just getting his eye in. F. C. H. Ollerdesen began from the pavilion end and Sayer played him for a maiden also. Runs came slowly but surely and only good fielding kept the score from mounting. Leach was making the ball bump a lot and Sayer in playing him for 4 through the slips came perilously near being caught. In the next over from the same bowler Sayer made a similar stroke and was well caught this time by Morris with only 9 runs on the board. Immediately after this Pearce put a ball up at point, but fortunately a good deal short of the fieldman. The wicket seemed to be crumbling and the ball was behaving in all sorts of peculiar ways, especially from Leach. Edwards who replaced Sayer, began warily but made two very pretty shots past point from Ollerdesen and Cobb relieved that bowler at the Pavilion end. He puzzled Edwards with his first ball but after that both batsmen got him well away between point and cover and then Edwards hit him on to the pavilion roof.

Piercy received some well earned applause for pretty ground fielding and taken all round the fieldsmen were doing wonders. Allison relieved Leach at the Naval Yard end and 30 runs went up on the board from a leg-bye. Allison, who bowls round the wicket, was getting his hand outside the screen and this had to be moved. Pearce now began to let out and make a good 4 to leg off Cobb and a single in nearly the same place; but which was well fielded and 40 went up on the board. Wainwright went on in place of Cobb and puzzled Edwards somewhat with his first few balls. Edwards drove the fast bowler past mid-on for 3 and then Pearce played him nicely past point. Off the next ball Pearce was caught by the wicket-keeper in trying to get a ball away to leg. The ball got up more quickly than he expected and struck either the very top of the blade or the handle of his bat and it was skied among the slips and an easy catch for Brook. Turner now joined Edwards and the score read 44 for 2 wickets, Pearce 17, so that Hongkong required 33 runs to win. Leach went on in place of Allison so that Wainwright evidently believed in changes of bowling in an attempt to prevent the batsmen settling down. Leach as before made the ball do all sorts of tricks in coming off the ground and it took Turner some time before he could score off him; but when he did it was a lovely boundary past the scoring box.

Major Edwards tried twice to pull Leach without success and then managed to get one away but without a run. A fourth ball did not rise as he expected and in again trying to pull it he was clean bowled. 51-3-20. Not a very brilliant score; but satisfactory when only 77 were needed. Edwards was over cautious probably on account of his bad ankle. Another change in the bowling brought F. C. H. Ollerdesen in to face Hancock the next batsman, and Hancock hit the first ball for 4 to the pavilion steps. He treated Leach in a similar manner in the next over and 60 went up on the Telegraph; after just an hour's play, Hancock had a nice glance to the leg boundary and Turner a lucky snick for 4; and 70 was registered. Still a further change in the bowling brought Allison on again and Hancock played his first ball beautifully past mid-on for 2 while Turner placed him nicely to leg for a similar amount when after a further change at the bottom end Wainwright clean bowled Hancock after nearly Yorking him with

his first ball. Wodehouse joined Turner and returned a hard bump ball to the bowler which he held beautifully. Turner facing Allison at the other end turned him nicely to leg but good fielding prevented the boundary and only 1 run was made. Wodehouse took the last ball of the over nicely to leg for 4 and the match was over. Hongkong winning by 6 wickets, at 3.15 p.m.

HONGKONG 2ND INNINGS.

T. E. Pearce, c. Brook, b. Allison	17
G. R. Sayer, c. Morris, b. Leach	7
Major Edwards, b. Leach	20
W. C. D. Turner not out	13
H. R. B. Hancock, b. Wainwright	16
R. L. D. Wodehouse not out	4
Extras	2

Total for 4 wickets..... 79

CHARITY BAZAAR.

SATURDAY'S EVENT.

FETE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Rain threatened to lay its moist hand on the annual fete of the Hongkong Women's Guild and the Ministering Children's League, at Government House on Saturday; but in spite of the unfavourable weather, the function was well attended thanks, perhaps, to the *China Mail* poster. Altogether, it was a very happy occasion, and in every respect was pronounced a huge success. The only visible effect of the uncertain weather conditions, was that some changes in the excellent arrangements made by Lady Stubbs and her committee were necessitated, and some of the stalls, as a precautionary measure, instead of remaining outdoors, were removed to the basement of Government House. However, they did not suffer. Nothing suffered. The crowd in attendance was out to enjoy itself, and was not to be deprived of what it sought by such a little thing as a cloudy sky.

From the time the fete opened, early in the afternoon, until it closed, along in the evening, the beautiful grounds of Government House were a picture of colour and vivacious activity. The grounds themselves were gaily decorated: the stalls were prettily disposed; and—dressed in the charming of the scene was considerably enhanced by the pulchritude of the ladies in attendance at the various attractions.

His Excellency the Governor formally opened the fete, with a brief speech from the terrace overlooking the grounds, and inspected a guard of honour composed of members of the Cadet Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps. The entertainment then started off with a swing.

One entered the fete on Albert Road, where tell was taken by Serg. Major Dewsbury, and two assistants. The way to the fete was then by a winding path up the hill. On the lawn fronting the main entrance to Government House was the Maypole. Back of Government House were the other attractions.

Early in the evening, one encountered Ye Olde Thatched Inn. It was difficult to escape it. It was determined that it should not be escaped. Commander Kilgour, who presided; the genial host, in a violent red waistcoat; and the attendant company of petty officers from the "Tamar"—they saw to that. At this point the visitor was invited to sample Commander Kilgour's very special mint julep—at \$2 a sample. Little need be said of the very special mint julep. Only if one succumbed to the invitation and sampled it, one was sure of being agreeable the rest of the day and what was more, of being in a generous mood. What more could be claimed for it?

Beyond the inn came the bazaar, with its pretty stalls, its thousand and one offerings, and its throng of patrons. In the building were the Dolls and Toys, the Naval and Dockyard, the Military, the Police, and the Victoria stalls. Outside were the St. Stephen's College, the Sweets, the Bellios Public School, the Kowloon British School, the St. Paul's College, and the Fish Stalls, the restaurant, and the side-shows—the Coconut Shy, the Chute, the Lucky Well, and the Lucky Table.

The Dolls and Toys Stall was under the personal supervision of Lady Stubbs, assisted by Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Leafe, Mrs. Acworth, Miss Bowen, and Miss B. Bowen. Here were all sorts of things of delight to the little people.

At the Military Stall were men's hand-made woollen garments, as well as babies' knitted and crocheted clothing, woollen jumpers and woollen coats, which had been contributed by the ladies of the Garrison, the Marion and the Nursing Sisters. It was presided over by Mrs. Young, Mrs. Wynham, and Mrs. Taylor, assisted by Mrs. Humphry, Mrs. Loring, Mrs. Humphreys, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Shawell, Miss Tunley, and Miss Hodson.

At the Fish Pond outside, where spending was made easy for the visitors, was Colonel Nicholson, assisted by Miss Young, Miss Mitchell, Miss J. Mitchell, Major R. B. Young, Mr. Dodginton, and Mr. Sargeant. A display of work-baskets, cushions, and similar articles, excellent bargains, as all were assured, was on view at the Naval and Dockyard Stall, under the supervision of Miss

Duff, Mrs. Bowden-Smith, Mrs. Dathan, Mrs. Vining, Mrs. Samson, Mrs. Grant (Hon. Secretary) Mrs. Lowe, Mr. Ashton, Mrs. Syrett, Mrs. Penman, Mrs. Church, Mrs. Burden, Mrs. White, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Frickett, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Allan, Mrs. Crocker, and Mrs. Williams.

At the Police Stall was a bewildering assortment of lingerie. Mrs. King presided over this Stall, assisted by Miss Lloyd, Mrs. O'Sullivan, Mrs. Pincott, Mrs. Caygill, Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Mable Blackman, and Miss Eileen Garrod.

Next door was the Victoria Stall, with Mrs. Crockett, Mrs. Templeton, Mrs. Roffey, Miss Loureiro, and Miss M. Loureiro.

Under the porch was the Sweet Stall, attended by Mrs. Ormiston, Mrs. Nisbet, and Mrs. Manning. Here there was a 10-cent "dip," rapidly relieved of its treasures by the rush of both children and adults.

At the stalls on the lawn were Miss Kitty Wood, Miss E. Kotewall, and the Staff of St. Paul's College, at the St. Paul's College Stall, Miss Cooper and Staff at the Bellios School Stall; Mrs. Nightingale, Mrs. Hast, Mrs. Brawn, Mrs. Lyon, and Mrs. Collinson at the Kowloon British School Stall, Miss Middleton Smith and the Staff of St. Stephen's College at the Stephen's College and Parcels Stalls.

The side-shows did a thriving business. At the Lucky Table all sorts of things could be obtained at the turn of a pin for a dollar. Here were Major Rapson and his assistants, Sergeant Woodward, Sergeant Newton, and Q.M.S. Creve, making useful noises with a megaphone.

The Chute was another device that attracted a large trade. In attendance were First Writer Payne, Sergeant Ravenscroft, Sergeant Hawthorne, and Third Writer Stearnes.

The Coconut Shy did such a business that it ran out of coconuts. At this attraction were Mr. R. J. Hall and Capt. Harvey, dressed as costermongers, and Capt. McConnell, dressed, true to life, as a Cockney girl.

There was also the Lucky Well, in charge of Serg. Burmen and assistants, where a variety of fascinating souvenirs could be obtained by the fortunate ones.

At the Military Stall three raffish were held. Mrs. Loring won a grey silk jersey knitted by Mrs. Humphrey; Captain Noel, R.G.A., won a man's sweater, made by Mrs. Wyndham, to be finished with the colours of the winner; and Mrs. Webb won a work-bag, made by Mrs. Wyndham.

The winning tickets in the raffish under the auspices of the Kowloon British School Stall were the following: 1st prize (4 silver toilet articles), Ticket No. 87; 2nd prize (silver photo frame), Ticket No. 162; 3rd prize (pair silver candlesticks), Ticket No. 160; 1st prize (set of under linen), Ticket No. 172; 2nd prize (tea cosy), Ticket No. 17; 3rd prize (child's petticoat), Ticket No. 122; Doll and Coat, winning name "Peggy." Winner, Miss E. Bell.

Refreshment could be obtained at the restaurant, much praised for the order and precision with which it was conducted. Mrs. G. M. Harston, Mrs. Parr and Miss Innes were at the gate. The following ladies assisted as waitresses: Mrs. W. H. Bell, Mrs. E. Grimble, Miss Chippell, Mrs. Greig, Miss M. Denison, Miss-Sister Maller, Miss Grayson, Miss Graham, Miss Bessant, Mrs. McKichay, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Pemberton, Mrs. Dyer, Ball, Mrs. Bevington, Mrs. Hancock, Miss Burdett, Mrs. Carpenter and Mrs. W. C. D. Turner.

These ladies were in charge of the Cake Stand: Mrs. Denison, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Grimble, Mrs. Airey and Mrs. Yates. Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Koch, Miss Sloan and Miss Davies were responsible for making tea.

Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Dunne, Mrs. Lafrentz and Miss Edkins had the milk and sugar department. Mrs. Havelock Davies and Miss Sargeant presided over the ice-cream section of the restaurant, and the arrangement of tea tables was left to Mrs. Aubrey, Mrs. McElderry, Miss Drury, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Tinson and Mrs. Jenkin.

The Band of the Wiltshires played throughout the fete. A contingent of Boy Scouts was of great assistance to the workers.

The Quarry Bay branch of the Guild had no stall at the fete, the reason being that it had already disposed of all its work, realising slightly more than \$900.

By way of climax to the out-door performance came the Maypole Dance, to the strains of music from the band. This was charmingly done, and received appreciatively by the throng of spectators. The dance was under the direction of Miss MacDonald and Mrs. Hancock. The dancers were Alys Crockett, Kenneth Crockett, Peggy McCutcheon, Bessie Blair, Kitty Blair, Honor Hancock, Rosamund Hancock, Denmye Wright, Joan Acworth, May Acworth, Marjorie Stewart, and May Austin.

Afterwards came the tableaux in the ball-room, under the direction of Lady Stubbs. These earned much applause. Mrs. Oliver played the accompaniments. The order of the tableaux, was as follows:

I.—"Little Miss Muffet"

II.—"Bubbles"

III.—"The Days of the Week"

IV.—"Monday's child is fair of face"

V.—"The Elderly Gentleman"

VI.—"The Elderly Lady"

VII.—"The Prima Donna"

VIII.—"The Boots"

IX.—"The Bank"

X.—"The Days of the Week"

XI.—"The Elderly Gentleman"

XII.—"The Elderly Lady"

XIII.—"The Prima Donna"

XIV.—"The Boots"

XV.—"The Bank"

XVI.—"The Days of the Week"

XVII.—"Monday's child is fair of face"

XVIII.—"The Elderly Gentleman"

XIX.—"The Elderly Lady"

XX.—"The Prima Donna"

XXI.—"The Boots"

XXII.—"The Bank"

XXIII.—"The Days of the Week"

XXIV.—"Monday's child is fair of face"

XXV.—"The Elderly Gentleman"

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XXVIII.—"The Boots"

XXIX.—"The Bank"

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XXXI.—"Monday's child is fair of face"

XXXII.—"The Elderly Gentleman"

XXXIII.—"The Elderly Lady"

XXXIV.—"The Prima Donna"

XXXV.—"The Boots"

XXXVI.—"The Bank"

XXXVII.—"The Days of the Week"

XXXVIII.—"Monday's child is fair of face"

XXXIX.—"The Elderly Gentleman"

XL.—"The Elderly Lady"

XLI.—"The Prima Donna"

XLII.—"The Boots"

XLIII.—"The Bank"

XLIV.—"The Days of the Week"

XLV.—"Monday's child is fair of face"

XLVI.—"The Elderly Gentleman"

XLVII.—"The Elderly Lady"

XLVIII.—"The Prima Donna"

XLIX.—"The Boots"

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LXXXXXXXV.—"The Prima Donna"

LXXXXXXXVI.—"The Boots"

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PACIFIC SHIPPING.

EFFECTS OF THE JONES ACT.

STRONG CRITICISM IN AMERICA.

William Campbell writes in *Pacific Ports*—

At the instance of the United States Shipping Board, the Interstate Commerce Commission again has deferred the enforcement of Section 28 of the Jones Merchant Marine Act, this being the section that provides that preferential import and export rates shall be granted only on the freight carried to and from the United States in American bottoms. The section, which has become the subject of international controversy, is suspended until January 1, 1921.

In last month's number of *Pacific Ports*, I quoted at some length from Admiral Benson's defence of Section 28. In that defence, he pointed out that if foreign interests attempt to divert their American cargo movements from Seattle, San Francisco and other United States coast ports to the port of Vancouver, B.C., it lies within the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Shipping Board to defeat such effort by imposing the prohibitive local railroad rates within the United States on the cargo movements in question.

As to the argument of those opposed to the section that it would drive the foreign trade of the Pacific coast ports to the Atlantic and Gulf ports, he said that the Interstate Commerce Commission "is aware of the necessity for preventing the distorting of traffic on the roads of the United States," thus saying in effect that the Commerce Commission would not permit the diversion of railroad traffic in the manner indicated. The Commission, he pointed out, has the authority to establish minimum rates on any commodity moving subject to the Interstate Commerce Act.

CRITICISM BY SEATTLE PORT COMMISSION.

In the meantime, opposition to Section 28 by many American interests shows no sign of letting up. Instead, various interests on the Pacific coast are fighting the section with a persistence that shows they are sincerely afraid of its effects on the coast ports.

The Seattle Port Commission has adopted resolutions strongly opposing the section and its views have been set forth in detail in a statement issued by Dr. W. T. Christensen, one of its members.

"One illustration," says the statement, "will show how the railroads have brought export commodities overland 3,000 miles to Pacific coast ports instead of letting all such commodities go to the Atlantic coast ports for shipment to the Orient. Take iron and steel products. The rail rate from Pittsburgh to New York on iron and steel was 27 cents per hundred pounds and the ocean rate from New York to the Orient was 29 cents per hundred. This made the combined rail and water rate from Pittsburgh to the Orient via New York \$1.16 per hundred pounds.

"The ocean rate from the Pacific coast ports to the Orient was 60 cents

per hundred pounds and in order to put the Pacific coast ports on an equality with New York, the railroads adopted an export rate of 60 cents per hundred on the export freight. The result was that the shipper could ship his steel from Pittsburgh to the Orient via New York at \$1.16 per hundred and from Pittsburgh to the Orient via Seattle at \$1.20 per hundred. It will be noted that this equality of rates, established by the railroads, reduced the westbound rail rate to a point so low that when it was added to the ocean rate, the combined rail and water rate through the Pacific coast ports was substantially equal to the combined rail and water rate through New York.

"Suppose, however, that the railroads were not permitted to establish this low rate for exports. Then the charge for carrying steel from Pittsburgh to Seattle would be the domestic rate. This rate is \$1.37 per hundred as compared to the present export rate of 60 cents.

"Section 28 of the Jones Act prohibits railroads from charging less than the domestic rate on export traffic unless the freight is carried in American ships. If carried in American ships, the combined rail and water rate on iron and steel via Seattle would remain at \$1.20 per hundred; but if carried in foreign ships, the combined rate would total \$1.97, this being the sum of the domestic rail rate of \$1.37 and the ocean rate of 60 cents. But on the freight moving through New York and other Atlantic coast ports, the combined rate of \$1.16 would still be charged whether the cargo was carried in a foreign ship or an American ship.

"This comparison shows that Section 28 will not aid American ships, as contended by Senator Jones. It will not aid American ships but it will aid New York and other Atlantic coast ports by taking Oriental commerce away from the Pacific coast ports and delivering it to the Atlantic ports. Foreign vessels running out of the Atlantic ports will be on the same basis as American ships.

"The net result will be to increase the competition of foreign vessels with the American merchant marine on routes terminating on the Atlantic coast, while competition will be destroyed between American and foreign vessels in the routes ending on the Pacific coast."

A MORTAL BLOW AT U.S. PACIFIC PORTS.

On the premises thus set forth, Dr. Christensen in his statement argued that Section 28, if enforced, will strike a mortal blow at the Oriental commerce of the Pacific coast ports.

Dr. Christensen argued that after the foreign lines had abandoned the Pacific coast ports, the coast's Oriental trade would dwindle until the Shipping Board would find it unprofitable to operate its vessels to and from those ports. He set forth his views in a letter which he addressed to Admiral Benson.

ADMIRAL BENSON'S REPLY.

In answer Admiral Benson has addressed a letter to Dr. Christensen, declaring that Section 28 was inserted in the Jones Act at the request of the Shipping Board, that the Section was

recommended by the Board as a means of "protecting your Puget Sound ports among others in the enjoyment of an export traffic moving in American ships."

He points out that Germany, France, Japan and Spain have used the same means for assisting their shipping.

In reply to the assertion that Section 28 would drive foreign ships from the Pacific coast ports to the Atlantic ports, Admiral Benson makes the following statement in his letter: "You seem to have been unaware that during the past few years foreign carriers serving Pacific ports have constantly diverted from Pacific ports to those of the Atlantic, trans-Pacific business which is required to move through Pacific ports in the interest of a balanced rail traffic as a means of preventing the necessity for increases in rail rates particularly to the western part of the United States."

"Studies made in San Francisco, which community seems to have noted these efforts, indicate that whereas in 1916 the greater volume of trans-Pacific export and import was through Pacific ports, in 1919 at least 50 per cent. of such trans-Pacific commerce had been diverted to eastern ports of the United States and that in February, 1920, two-thirds of the Oriental business was with Atlantic ports and only one-third with the ports of the Pacific. Surely section 28 of the Jones merchant marine act cannot be charged with responsibility for that diversion of business, as provisions of section 28 had not at that time even been recommended to the committee (the senate commerce committee) by the board."

In the letter Admiral Benson takes up the argument that Section 28 would drive foreign ships from the American coast ports to Vancouver, B.C. He quotes from a recent editorial of the *Sun*, one of the leading newspapers of the British Columbia city, which held that the section, if strictly enforced, would wipe out two-thirds of Vancouver's freight business. By far the greater part of the trans-Pacific business handled through Vancouver, according to the *Sun*, is destined for or originates in the United States.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

Recent advice from Washington, D.C., show that the State Department is now confronted with a formidable task in making the necessary studies of more than a score of commercial treaties that must be amended or cancelled to meet the requirement of the Jones Act. The department has entered into correspondence with foreign Governments to learn whether they are willing to agree to these changes.

The point has been made in the way of unofficial representations that by refusing to accept amendments of the treaties and compelling the State Department to cancel whole treaties, injury would be worked to American commerce by the withdrawal of the privileges which American ships enjoy in entering foreign ports. Under the treaty of 1915, the only basis for commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, American shipping can engage in business with the Straits Settlements and other British possessions, and it is possible this privilege will lapse if the whole treaty were denounced, and that something like general commercial warfare would follow.

Admiral Benson has made formal and final announcement of the allocation of 15 of the board's new combined freight and passenger steamships to the Pacific coast, 10 of the ships being assigned to the Oriental routes while the other five will operate to and from the Hawaiian islands.

Of the 10 assigned to the Oriental routes, five will be operated by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company out of San Francisco and five by the Pacific Steamship Company, the Admiral Line, out of Seattle. All ten vessels are 535-footers, having a deadweight tonnage of 12,500 tons each, and being designed for a speed of 17 1/2 knots. Both fleets will operate to the same Oriental ports—Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Vladivostok, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila. The prospective schedules call for sailings every 17 days from each coast port.

The 535-footers are under construction in Atlantic coast yards. The first two to be completed, the "Wen-

SHIPBUILDING.

CHINA A COMPETITOR.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

It is not merely the U.S. and Japan who have assumed a larger place in the shipbuilding industry, says the *Journal of Commerce*. Some of the developments now recorded are of a surprising character. We have not been accustomed, for example, to look upon China as a competitor in shipbuilding. Yet it would be idle to deny that important developments are taking place in that country, and the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai has just built a vessel of 14,750 tons for the United States Shipping Board. The extraordinary part of the whole business is that with the American industry likely to languish for want of new orders this Shanghai yard should be building sister ships to that which has been recently launched. This yard is, as those who have had an opportunity of inspecting it are well aware, a finely-equipped establishment capable of turning out really good work. It will not perhaps surprise those who have realised the extent to which British methods dominate shipbuilding practice in many parts of the world, and particularly the Far East, to learn that the technical staff of the Shanghai yard is British, and the work which has been and is being turned out is a fine illustration of the happy co-operation of the east and west. The Shanghai yard is a commercial and not a State establishment, and has to be judged by ordinary rules. It is not subsidised in any way. The foundry, the machine shop and the erecting shops and fitting-out berths have been re-modelled within a recent period, and are quite in line with modern ideas. Nine slips ranging in length from 600 ft. to 550 ft. have been provided, and a new graving dock is being built. Those who have thoughts only of Japan in connection with shipbuilding in the Far East should take China also into account. In Europe should not be overlooked, and it is satisfactory to know that British firms like Thornycroft are closely identified with the progress which is being made. The Barcelona enterprise is under their control, and a number of merchant ships of small tonnage are now under construction. It is an excellent feature of the development here that much-needed ship repair facilities are being provided and British shipowners trading to Spanish ports will much appreciate what is being done in this connection.

chee" and the "Keystone State," will be turned over to the Pacific Steamship Company. The "Wenatchee" is scheduled for delivery to the company in November, and the Key Stone State a month later.

Another development of extraordinary interest to foreign trade interests in the Pacific coast ports is the establishment by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, of London, and the Holland-America Line, of Rotterdam, of a joint refrigerator ship service between the coast and the ports of the United Kingdom and continental Europe. The first ship, the freighter "Eendyk," a vessel of 12,000 tons deadweight, loads on the Pacific coast the first part of October. She is a Holland-America carrier and is being followed to the coast by the "Kinderdyk," also of 12,000 tons deadweight, which will load on the coast at the end of October. The Royal Mail at the time of writing had not made public the names of the ships which will follow the Panama canal route. Each of the Holland-America carriers is equipped with 3,000 tons of cool and refrigerated space.

INDIGESTION AND BILIOUSNESS.

YOU should not eat food of any kind when bilious, but take a full dose of Chamberlain's Tablets and drink plenty of water. That will cleanse the stomach, move the bowels and soon restore the system to a healthy condition. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HOSPITABLE AUSTRALIA.

NO PLACE FOR ANNOYMENT.

A LAND OF HAPPY CHANCE.

A special correspondent of *The Times* says of the characteristics of the Australian as an individual, two things must strike the visitor to that Dominion as soon as he lands: one the really extraordinary impulse of hospitality which he will find everywhere, the other the individualism of the people.

Australia leaves a decently accredited guest in no possibility of doubt about his welcome. Go to any of the great cities, and within a day of your arrival you will find a host of friends anxious to secure the pleasure and success of your visit. The clubs open their doors to you, and when you take advantage of their hospitality you will find that numbers of people—complete strangers until you meet them—are anxious to put themselves out to be of service to you. They are at pains to find out your interests, your tastes in amusement, the nature of any subject on which you would like to be informed; and no trouble seems too great for each and all of them to take to secure the satisfaction of all your needs. It would be a pleasure to be able to express in words my gratitude to Australians for all they did for me, but it is quite impossible. All that I can say is that the hospitality of Australia is wonderful, not only because it is so lavish, for lavish hospitality is a thing which anyone who will may command—but because it is so spontaneous and so self-regarding. Many a time, when friends there were treating me with that wonderful care of theirs for anything that could possibly be useful to me or give me pleasure, I thought with a raving how coldly London too often looks on visitors from overseas. Conditions here are different within our gates much less easy than there, but when every allowance is made for that, the hospitality of Australia is still a most remarkable and enviable thing.

Partly it has its origin in the individualism of the Australian. Class distinctions there are, as there will be everywhere so long as man is human. But there a man is a man and has his man's pride, whatever his social station. So he has here, but there the difference is very marked. Realize this, and your intercourse with the Australian will be the pleasantest thing. The waiter in your hotel will be your friend, treating you with the frankest good fellowship, imparting to you at breakfast his most precious "tip" for the races of the day. The man who shaves you, or cuts your hair, or sells you a collar will be friendly at once if he sees that you want to be friendly too. Each has his opinions on social subjects, on politics, on the personalities of his town, and is perfectly willing to give you the benefit of them as soon as you let him see that you are interested in what he has to say.

In Australia exterior may seem rough at first to the man from Home; but hearts are warm and impulses are generous, and the respect that a man can win from his fellow men will be won not because he has money, or is well born, but because he is a man and knows how to treat men as men. That I believe to be the greatness and the hope of Australia. With it goes a much greater uncertainty about the life of the individual than here. Chance is round the corner for all. Luck may come to a man overnight. Careers are wide open to talent, and to enterprise, and to determination. Nothing bars success from those who deserve to command it and have the will. It follows that the Australian is far more happy-go-lucky than we. His emotions are more on the surface. He is not ashamed to chance his luck; and if he seems to be uncommonly fond of a bet, and is ready at any moment to stake his money on fantastic wagers, that is part of the conditions of his life.

There the pedlar of to-day may be the Prime Minister of to-morrow; and if so, he will not be ashamed of having been a pedlar, but will be proud of it, and his fellow men and women will share his pride in his success. This means that personality is the great gift, which all are eager to prove

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHEESE

New shipments just received:—

GOUDA CHEESE	80 cents per lb.
EDAM CHEESE	" " "
AMERICAN ORBAM CHEESE	" " "
Our own make:—	
PIONIC CHEESE	30 " jar.
OREAM CHEESE	30 " pat.

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U. S. NAVAL SQUADRON

ARRIVAL HERE.

ADMIRAL TO VISIT CANTON.

The armed cruiser "Huron," flagship of the United States Asiatic Fleet, accompanied by the cruiser "New Orleans," arrived in Hongkong on Saturday morning. The destroyer "Hart" arrived on Friday afternoon.

On board the "Huron" is Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic fleet, and his staff.

It is expected that Admiral Gleaves will remain in port about ten days.

On Saturday afternoon Admiral Gleaves made a visit of inspection to the other American war vessels in port, the "Helena," the "Wilmington," the "Pampanga," and the "Hart."

He will make a visit to Canton some day this week on the destroyer "Hart." The cruiser "New Orleans" will proceed to Shanghai early this week.

The "Huron" is the biggest naval visitor the port has had for a long time. She has trellis masts and four funnels. She was formerly the "South Dakota." Of 13,580 tons she was completed in 1907 at San Francisco. The cruiser "New Orleans" is 3,487 tons, completed in 1888.

Commodore Bowden-Smith went aboard the "Huron" on Saturday, but Admiral Gleaves did not land officially until yesterday at 10.30 a.m. He was met at Blakes Pier by His Excellency the A.D.C. and the acting American Consul-General, the party proceeding by motor cars to Government House. The Wilshires provided a guard of honour, accompanied by their band, which played the American anthem.

To-day he will be the guest at dinner of Commodore W. Bowden-Smith, R.N. Other entertainment is being arranged for the visiting Admiral and his officers.

Thanks to the initiative of the Rev. Purcell, the R.C. Naval Chaplain, the Catholic men of the U.S. warships in port were entertained by the members of the Catholic Men's Club last evening, and a very enjoyable time was spent in singing, dancing and games. During the stay of the U.S. fleet here, all Catholic men are cordially invited to use the Club as honorary members.

that they possess; and nothing is more remarkable in Australia than the unchecked—even the carefully encouraged—development of the personality of the individual. There, far more than here, you understand what a precious possession is personality, and you are less than human if you have no moments of regret over the slaughter of personality involved by our laborious sacrifices to convention.

A MENAGERIE AT SEA.

ELEPHANTS' ADVENTURES.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Extracts from the diary of Mr. E. W. Harper, F.Z.S., who recently brought a large collection of animals from Calcutta to London, show that the care of a menagerie at sea is no easy task.

During the early part of the voyage the heat was terrific. The two tigers were prostrated, but were revived by a bucketful of water dashed in their faces. A pigtailed monkey, a trapan and two flycatchers died from heat apoplexy. On the third day at sea, the captain had a canvas shed erected on the upper bridge for the small birds, which were suffering from the absence of a breeze. During the night the elephant managed to reach a bag containing her supply of sugar for the voyage, and looted the lot.

On the fourth day the tails of six Himalayan blue moccasins had to be cut, as they were wrapping them round their perches. At Madras, where most of the animals had to be shifted to allow for the discharge of cargo, the elephant got restless because of the noise of the crane and stopped eating. Green fodder could not be secured; the iron decks became very hot, and all the animals required constant watering. Three bears suffered much from the heat, and the eyes of the elephant began to run, because, according to the native keeper, she was leaving India.

On the second day out from Colombo the sea began to be rough. Both tigers refused food, and the elephant ate very little, refused to be down, and suffered from a chilly trunk. In the evening heavy seas were shipped, and the tigers were again prostrated. During the stormy weather, which continued for three days, the cage containing a civet cat broke, the civet escaped, hid by day, and at night helped itself to some of the rarer birds before it was caught. A gibbon went down to the engine-room and burnt his foot on a hot plate, and a small snake which escaped was so badly injured during its recapture that it had to be destroyed. On the way to Marseilles the weather became cold, and the elephant caught a chill, but recovered after the application of blankets and some big doses of quinine.

Between Marseilles and London the elephant plunged her trunk for half a yard into a pot of white paint that had been left in her way. She allowed the keeper to clean some of it with an oily rag, but would not let him touch the end of her trunk. Accordingly her front legs were well oiled and she closed her tip of her trunk by rubbing it against the oily surface. During the remainder of the voyage she behaved well, except for tearing into strips two of her blankets and the awning which sheltered her.

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OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

It is light

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Refreshing.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

IRISH SITUATION.

LONDON, November 5th.

In the House of Commons, during Mr. T. P. O'Connor's motion of adjournment for the discussion of the Irish situation, Mr. J. H. Thomas read an address by Barry who was executed on November 1st in Dublin, declaring that he was threatened and tortured because he refused to furnish names of comrades.

Sir Hamar Greenwood pointed out that the legal proceedings of the address suggested that it was not made by Barry, but was prepared for the purpose. The matter had been inquired into and accepted the details of the officers concerned as regards reprisals. He declared that nine constables were under arrest, two on a charge of murder. The Government's Chief had inquired into every case brought against the troops and in ten cases disciplinary action was taken, while seven men were being tried as regards destruction of property at Malin. Nevertheless, all these things were not sufficient to satisfy the people. Mr. O'Connor, who was supported by Mr. O'Connor, said that he was not satisfied with the action taken by the Government. He said that the men who were being tried were not the men who were being tried. He said that the men who were being tried were not the men who were being tried.

Mr. O'Connor's motion was defeated by 133 votes to 51.

LONDON, November 4th.

Further extensive reprisals are reported from Ireland, also a new attack at Ballinacorney in which three policemen were wounded. There has been extensive wreckage at Tralee, during the past two nights, where a notice threatened reprisals of a nature not yet heard of, if two missing policemen were not returned. Subsequently, their dead bodies were recovered.

Following the shooting of the District Inspector, eleven officers of men in uniform, visited Granard and set fire to the market house and hotel, also a block of buildings valued at £70,000, was entirely destroyed.

In the House of Commons, Sir Hamar Greenwood issued a statement showing that in Ireland in October 22 policemen and 14 soldiers were killed and 25 policemen and 30 soldiers wounded.

Following the murder of a policeman, six houses in Ballinacorney were burned down, and a granary doing damage to the extent of £20,000.

UNITED STATES PRESIDENCY.

CHICAGO, November 5th.

Mr. W. J. Bryan has been a statement suggesting that President Wilson should resign immediately and turn over his office to Vice-President Marshall on the condition that on convening Congress in December Mr. Marshall should appoint Senator Harding, Secretary of State and himself "fight" the law with the main Senator Harding President and with the support of the Republicans in Congress he could put into operation the plan for the United States to enter the Association of Nations for Peace.

NEW YORK, November 3rd.

Senator Harding has been elected as president. He has taken every State on the Eastern seaboard and north of the Mason-Dixon Line, the whole tier of Central and Middle Western States, and even made gains in New York, Pennsylvania and the Democratic South. Massachusetts, Connecticut and Illinois returned overwhelming majorities; those of the first two showing nearly a million votes each.

The returns from the Western States are incomplete, but California reported a balance of 4 to 1 for Senator Harding.

Congress will be absolutely Republican.

The City of Boston voted Republican the second time in its history. New York City, while strongly Republican on national issues, voted as strongly Democratic in the gubernatorial fight. Governor Smith's legislation to prevent the eviction of tenants, who do not pay higher rents, gained him a tremendous local vote.

WASHINGTON, November 3rd.

Commenting on election returns, Mr. Tammey recalled that President Wilson once remarked that he would rather be defeated in a cause that some day may triumph than triumph in a cause that some day may be defeated.

NEW YORK, November 3rd.

Early returns from California indicate that the anti-Japanese amendment will be passed.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL.

LONDON, November 5th.

The Executive Committee of the Second International, today held a meeting in London under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., and issued a manifesto, which is remarkable for its furious denunciation of the Third International formed by M. Lenin. The manifesto shows clearly that the anti-Japanese League is extremely hostile to the doctrine of Bolshevism, which, says the manifesto, means violence and war, while Socialism means peace.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FATE OF EX-KAISER.

LONDON, November 4th.

As regards the non-fulfilment of the promise to bring the ex-Kaiser to justice, Mr. Lloyd George has replied to a correspondent, explaining that while the Allies possessed the Netherlands Government demanding extradition and emphasising the most pressing need for compliance from both the national and the international point of view. The Netherlands twice refused, according to their right and duty to give him asylum. Consequently, the ex-Kaiser's surrender by diplomatic means cannot be secured.

The Premier points out that when the promise was given, it was not contemplated that the Netherlands would refuse to give him asylum. He says that the Netherlands Government for permanent safe custody, and to greater or more during imprisonment could be imposed than the Allies' action has secured.

BOLSHEVIK PERIL.

LONDON, November 4th.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking in London, reviewed the worldwide activities of Bolshevism, and declared that events in Russia must run their course. No one could at present help, but we must recognize the dangers of Bolshevism in Great Britain. He said that every city contained small herds of people eager for any change to make a general revolution, in the hope of putting themselves in the general confusion. He suggested that there was a connection between all revolutionary attempts being made in India, Egypt, Ireland and Great Britain. He said that a dead end was being made against the Empire.

Mr. Churchill asked why did the Egyptian extremists give money to the Daily Herald, why did Lenin send money, and why was money sent to Sinn Féin. He said that these efforts were being made to corrupt India and similar efforts were being made to corrupt Ireland. He said that the trade here in the hope of creating unemployment and consequently suffering and discontent. It was increasingly clear that all these factions were acting in concert. He said that they were developing a world-wide conspiracy against this country. It would not succeed if we were constantly vigilant.

OBLIGATION WEEK.

LONDON, November 5th.

A meeting was held at the Mansion House this afternoon to inaugurate "Obligation Week." The Lord Mayor presiding and the Prince of Wales being the chief speaker. The Prince received a great reception. This is his first public appearance since his return from Australia. The course of the proceedings was, it was said that it was hoped to place in employment 20,000 officers and 20,000 disabled men and a quarter million fit men who are still seeking work.

THREAD KINGS.

LONDON, November 4th.

It is announced that the net profits of J. P. Coats last year, after deducting depreciation, Excess Profits Duty and Corporation Tax, amounted to £4,164,824.

GOLD AND SILVER BILL.

LONDON, November 4th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin formally introduced the bill to control the export of gold and silver coins and bullion and prohibit the melting or improper use of gold and silver coins.

BAKU PRISONERS.

LONDON, November 4th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Harcourt announced that British prisoners in Baku were released on October 26th and will be sent to Tiflis. He thought it was now possible to complete exchange of prisoners without delay.

TO PROTECT UNION.

BLOOMINGTON, November 4th.

A momentous Congress of the United States, considered General Smith's recent appeal for the formation of a party of moderate, on non-racial lines, and unanimously and enthusiastically passed a resolution recognising the necessity of a strong party to maintain the fundamental principles of the Act of Union.

Sir Thomas Smartt declared that the "Nationalist" movement to the constitution outweighed all minor considerations.

Sir Percy Fitzpatrick termed the nationalists the Civil War Party.

The Congress unanimously passed a resolution in favour of uniting with the South African Party.

FRENCH MILITARY SERVICE.

PARIS, November 4th.

A Havas message says—

According to *Excelsior*, the military authorities are the opinion that the contemplated reduction of military service will necessitate the formation of a special body of instructors to teach troops to use war machinery and new tactics. The centre for higher military studies, it is said, will be established at Versailles where a number of elected officers will receive special training.

SCOTLAND AND PROHIBITION.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Many districts in Scotland are at present in the throes of exciting elections to decide whether they favour Prohibition, a limitation of licenses or no change in the present system. The voting has been tremendous as a result of a strenuous preliminary campaign by both the "wets" and "drys."

So far 61 towns have voted and the "drys" have been completely routed, only winning five towns, whilst the remainder favour no change.

In Glasgow, only four wards out of 37 voted for Prohibition, whilst Aberdeen gave a large majority against the "drys."

Polling continues throughout Scotland for the next seven weeks.

BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION
(AN AMERICAN BANK)

CAPITAL: U.S. \$4,000,000.
RESERVE FUND: U.S. \$1,438,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE ORIENT:
SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES:
CANTON, HANKOW, CHANGSHA, PEKING.

All descriptions of Banking Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency, U. S. Dollars, Sterling or Francs.

American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Company of New York Travellers Cheques sold by us. Payable throughout the world.

N. E. MULLEN,
Acting Manager.

HOW DOCTORS KEEP WELL.

Rules They Recommend and Follow.

"Eat enough food, but never too much at any one meal; keep the windows of your living rooms open day and night; take as much exercise as you can in the open air, and be careful to keep your blood in good condition. These are the simple rules of life which most doctors recommend, and follow and which enable them to keep in good health although constantly working in the midst of infection and disease."

The state of the blood is of the first importance, and many men and women know from experience that Dr. Williams' pink pills, the world-renowned blood and nerve tonic, are all that is necessary to keep the blood rich and red and in fit condition to safeguard the system against ill-health. These pills act directly on the blood, they purify and enrich it, and make blood at every dose. It is in this way that they have cured throughout the world during the past thirty years almost countless thousands of cases of anemia, general debility, indigestion, nervous weakness, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, lumbago, skin complaints. They are known by women as the one great remedy for the special ailments of their sex.

If you are run-down, or if you are suffering from any form of ill-health, where, or at \$1.50 the bottle, 35¢ for six bottles, post free, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 South Main Street, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 5th NOVEMBER, 1920.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

Sterling Exchange 3/10 1/2 T. T.

BANKS.

Hongkong Bank ... 86 1/2
East Asia Bank ... 81 1/2

MARINE INSURANCE.

Canton Insurance ... 63 1/2
North China Insurance ... 71 1/2
Union Insurance ... 78 1/2
Yantai Insurance ... 82 1/2
Far Eastern ... 73 1/2

FIRE INSURANCE.

China Fire Insurance ... 112 1/2
Hongkong Fire Insurance ... 118 1/2

SHIPPING.

Anglo-Siam ... 83 1/2
H. K. Steamship ... 84 1/2
Indo-China (Prof.) ... 17 1/2
Do. (Div.) ... 110 1/2
Shell Transport ... 14 1/2
Star Line ... 12 1/2

RENTALS.

China Sugars ... 121 1/2
Malabar Sugars ... 125 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Kailan Mining Adm. ... 120 1/2
Langkat ... 120 1/2
Shanghai Loans ... Comb. 115 1/2
Shai Explorations ... 81 1/2
Pailan Mines ... 25 1/2
Ural Gypsum ... 15 1/2

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.

H. & K. Wharves ... 80 1/2
H. & W. Docks ... 151 1/2
Shai Docks ... 121 1/2
New Engineering ... 25 1/2

LASTS, BOXES & BUILDINGS.

Central Estates ... 111 1/2
Hongkong Hotels ... 115 1/2
Hongkong Land ... 115 1/2
Humphreys ... 83 1/2
Kowloon Land ... 80 1/2
Land Reclamations ... 114 1/2
West Point ... 122 1/2

CORRUGATED IRON.

Euro Corrugated ... T 50 1/2
Kang Yik ... T 44 1/2
Leau King Mow ... T 177 1/2
Orientals ... T 210 1/2
Yangtze Iron ... T 225 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cement ... 12 1/2
China-Borneo ... 12 1/2
China Light Oil ... 12 1/2
China Petroleum ... 12 1/2
Daily News ... 12 1/2
H. K. Electric ... 12 1/2
Macao ... 12 1/2
Hongkong Ropes ... 12 1/2
Peak Tramways (Old) ... 12 1/2
Do. (New) ... 12 1/2
Steam Locomotives ... 12 1/2
H. K. Steel Foundry ... 12 1/2
Water-Boiler ... 12 1/2
Watsons ... 12 1/2
Wm. Powell ... 12 1/2
Wm. Smith ... 12 1/2

EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, November 5, 1920.

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Bank of India ... 111 1/2
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Butler's Service to the China Mail.)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, November 8th.
The Empire Delegation met in the House of Commons today to consider the arrangements for attendance at the assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva on November 15th. Mr. Lloyd George presided and members of the Cabinet and the Dominions' representatives attended.

LORD HARDINGE.

PARIS, November 8th.
A Havas message says:
The papers express satisfaction at the appointment of Lord Hardinge whose sympathy with France is well known as Ambassador in Paris.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(By courtesy "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

PREMIER OUTLINES PLANS.

PEKING, November 8th.
For the first time in the history of the Chinese, the Premier today addressed an interview to Chinese and foreign journalists to whom he outlined the Government's plans for the reorganization of the country.

Mr. Chu Yang-sheng justified the issue of the Presidential mandate declaring the abolition of the hierarchy of the Government to secure a powerful settlement. The Government intended to accept the position created by the resignation of the Canton Military Administration. The Government proposed to appoint a Commission to draw a basis of settlement of a new Parliament which would be carried out without corruption, and this truly represented the people. Afterward a Constitutional assembly would be organized, and the military administration separated, the reduction of arms would be continued, and the finances reorganized. A foreign loan would not be accepted if the conditions infringed China's sovereignty or involved political considerations.

MOTOR RELIABILITY TRIAL.

PEKING, November 7th.
The Overland Four automobile, driven by a British subject Major Patterson, yesterday afternoon, completed a 48-hour run on a 27 miles course from the Peking City Wall, round the Western Hills, British Judges and time-keepers supervised the performance of the American car which exceeded all anticipations in respect of speed and petrol consumption over the most difficult course.

JUTLAND SECRETS.

LORD JELlicoe's ATTITUDE.

PUBLICATION DELAYED.

The Western Morning News says that the delay which has occurred in the publication of the report on the battles of Jutland, compiled by the committee under Capt. J. E. T. Harper, has been in no way due to any action of Viscount Jellicoe.

On that officer's return from his visit to the Dominions, the Journal says, he examined the report, and immediately expressed his consent to its publication in the form in which it was prepared by the committee after the most thorough examination of all the material. It is stated that other influences opposed this course, suggesting certain alterations. In these circumstances a deadlock arose, since the First Lord of the Admiralty had given an assurance to the House of Commons that the report should be published as it left the committee.

It is reported further by the Western Morning News that before leaving for New Zealand, where he is taking up the position of Governor-General, Lord Jellicoe reiterated his approval of the report being issued without amendment, either as to its contents and implications or the charts which accompanied it. In other words, he stated himself in favour of the fullest publicity being given to the narrative as prepared by the committee.

MURDER MYSTERY.

GRUESOME DISCOVERY.

BODY IN WALLED-IN ROOM.

All the Pacific coast is talking of the most weird murder mystery in the history of Los Angeles, California.

Four months ago Mr. Jacob Charles Denton, 40, a wealthy retired man, disappeared from his beautiful home there, which some time since was let to a tenant.

Recently the private detective who has been searching for Mr. Denton since his disappearance came upon a large pile of earth in the basement of the house. This he had cleared, only to lay bare a brick-lined room without a door which showed all signs of having been recently built.

The walls were knocked in, and Mr. Denton's body was found wrapped in a blanket and covered with earth.

FUTURE OF THE FILM.

BRITISH DEVELOPMENT.

THE THEATRE IN DANGER.

Millions of pounds are being invested in England in the development of the moving-picture business. Strong financial companies have been formed to produce films, and other companies are buying up picture theatres and erecting new ones. During the war the film business in England made little or no progress, and American producers were able to strengthen the great hold they had previously obtained on the picture theatres in England. Nine-tenths of the films exhibited at English picture palaces have been produced in America, and most of them have been entirely American in subject and setting. Through the system of block-booking introduced by the Americans, the English picture palaces became "tied" to American producers, and the competition of English films was reduced to a negligible amount. But the English public have grown tired of American films dealing with American subjects and American settings, and this has created a favourable opportunity for the development of film production in England. Strong financial syndicates, each controlling a chain of cinema theatres throughout England, have given English film-producing companies the opportunity of competing with the Americans on even terms.

The American producers are responding to the threat created by the introduction of millions of pounds into the film business in England. Several of the big American producers have established studios in England for the manufacture of films which will appeal to the English public. They have engaged leading English actors and actresses to act for them; they are spending a great deal of money in filming popular English novels; they are endeavouring to persuade leading English authors to write for them. The moving picture public is far greater numerically than the public normally reached by authors and actors through books and plays, because the moving picture appeals to a public of all civilised countries. A good film has an international appeal; and it is the ambition of the film-producing companies to create international syndicates which will enable them to circulate their films among the picture palaces throughout the world.

In the United States alone there are 18,000 cinema theatres. With such a big home market, American producers are able to spend enormous sums in producing films, and yet make a substantial profit. It is stated by an American expert that a good film may bring the producers a revenue of £500,000. This explains why American producers are not afraid to lay out £100,000 to £200,000 on the production of a high class film, and why salaries running into scores of thousands of pounds are paid to cinema stars. It is stated that Miss Doris Keane, who went to America to act before the screen her part in the play Romance, who ran for several years at a London theatre, was paid £30,000.

From the business point of view the cinema is only in its infancy. From the artistic point of view the same can be said. So far the appeal of the film has been mainly to young people, and to men and women of simple, uncoloured tastes. Crude humour, crude melodrama, crude pathos and sickly sentiment have been its mainstays up to the present, because for business reasons it has preferred to direct its appeal to the masses rather than to the educated classes. But in its spectacular presentation of great historical dramas it has sometimes reached a splendour and dignity which reveal that it has serious claims to be ranked as an art. But the success of the film business has been so rapid that many of those connected with it are losing their sense of proportion. They are confidently predicting that in a few years the film will extinguish the theatre as an obsolete form of artistic entertainment, and that the novelist will devote his talents exclusively to writing scenarios for the screen, and will abandon writing books, because the book-reading public is limited.

RARE TAPESTRY.

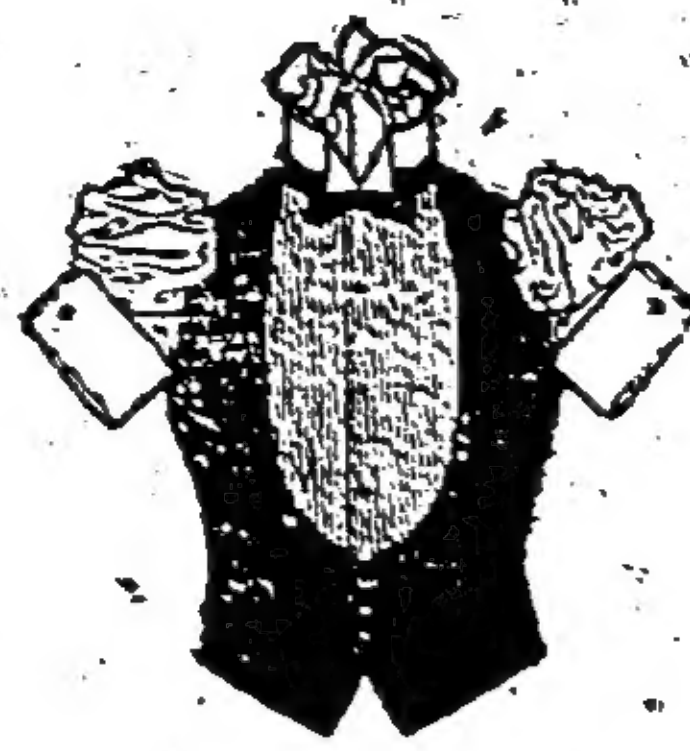
SOLD FOR £18.

YOUNG ASSISTANT'S ERROR.

A connoisseur passing the shop of a dealer in antiques at Dijon noticed a real Aubusson tapestry panel hanging up inside, and inquired the price. A young assistant, who attended to him in the absence of his employer, noticed that a label on the tapestry was numbered 450, and offered it to the expert for that number of francs (nominally £18). The amazed and delighted customer paid the money, and departed with the tapestry.

When the shopkeeper returned and learned of the transaction he was horrified. The panel was one of the finest of its kind, worth several hundred pounds.

NOTICES.

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NESTLE'S THICK RICH CREAM

IS CREAM

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LANE CRAWFORD, AND OTHER STORES.

IN TWO SIZES

11 1/4 oz. 90 cents per tin.
5 1/2 oz. 60 cents per tin.

Send P.C. to NESTLE'S P.O. Box 351 for "CREAM CONFECTIONS" Book of Recipes.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

XMAS LETTER MAIL.

The Letter Mail to be dispatched per "Kintaro Maru" on the 12th inst., is expected to reach London on December 15th.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 8 p.m. on the previous day.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

The General Post Office will be open on Monday, the 8th November, from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. only.
There will be no delivery of Ordinary and Registered Correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.
The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.
The District Post Offices will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. with the exception of Kowloon Office, which will be open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. only and Shantung Wan Office which will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 5.30 p.m. to 8 p.m.
There will be one delivery from District Offices at noon.

INWARD MAILS.

From FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12.
Japan and Shanghai Kitano Maru

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Time
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9.		
Seigon	Pheumphen	9 a.m.
Haihow and Haiphong	Kaifong	9 a.m.
*Swatow and *Bangkok	Chinshun	9 a.m.
Japan via Mofu, Honolulu & *San Francisco	Seiyo Maru	
Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.		
*Shanghai, *North China, *Japan via		
Kagasaki & VICTORIA, B.C.		
Shanghai North China Japan via Kobe	Hawaii Maru	10 a.m.
Canada U.S.A. Central and South America	Empress of Japan	
*EUROPE via VANCOUVER. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	Hailong	11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Szechuen	3 p.m.
Amoy *Shanghai and *North China	Kwaleay	5 p.m.
Shanghai and North China		
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10.		
Swatow and *Bangkok	Liangchow	9 a.m.
Haihow and Haiphong	Lokang	9 a.m.
Haiphong, Saigon, *Straits, *Bangkok, *Ceylon, *Mauritius, *L. Marques, *South Africa, *India via Durban, *Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.		
Shanghai & North China	Portheos	5 p.m.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11.		
Shanghai and North China	Sinkiang	9 a.m.
Philippine Islands	Taming	9 a.m.
Tientsin	Chipping	5 p.m.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12.		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	11 a.m.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13.		
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, *India via Durban, *Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.		
Sandakan	Elitao Maru	11 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, and Ceylon	Hinsing	1 p.m.
Shanghai and North China	Chuanan	5 p.m.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16.		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hailong	11 a.m.

* Carry-on cargo bearing vessel's name only.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

(Continued from page 7.)

AMERICAN PORTS.

VANCOUVER.
Nov. 9.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Japan.
10.—C.S.E. Hawaii Maru.
11.—D.L. Harold Dellar.
12.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Asia.
13.—C.S.E. Africa Maru.
14.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Russia.
15.—C.P.O.S. Montevideo.
16.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Asia.
17.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Japan.
18.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Russia.
19.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Asia.
20.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Japan.
21.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Russia.
22.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Asia.
23.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Japan.
24.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Russia.

VICTORIA.

Nov. 9.—Q.S.E. Hawaii Maru.
10.—N.Y.K. Toyama Maru.
11.—D.L. Toyabashi Maru.
12.—C.S.E. Africa Maru.
13.—N.Y.K. Fushimi Maru.
14.—N.Y.K. Katori Maru.

SEATTLE.

Nov. 9.—Q.S.E. Hawaii Maru.
10.—N.Y.K. Toyama Maru.
11.—D.L. Toyabashi Maru.
12.—C.S.E. Africa Maru.
13.—N.Y.K. Fushimi Maru.
14.—N.Y.K. Katori Maru.
15.—D.L. Toyabashi Maru.
16.—C.S.E. Africa Maru.
17.—N.Y.K. Fushimi Maru.
18.—N.Y.K. Katori Maru.
19.—D.L. Toyabashi Maru.
20.—C.S.E. Africa Maru.
21.—N.Y.K. Fushimi Maru.
22.—N.Y.K. Katori Maru.
23.—D.L. Toyabashi Maru.
24.—C.S.E. Africa Maru.

TACOMA.

Nov. 9.—Q.S.E. Hawaii Maru.
10.—N.Y.K. Toyama Maru.
11.—D.L. Toyabashi Maru.
12.—C.S.E. Africa Maru.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Nov. 15.—D.L. West Odeon.
16.—N.Y.K. Shinyo Maru.
17.—C.S.E. Colorado Springs.
18.—D.L. Persia Maru.
19.—C.S.E. Korea Maru.
20.—N.Y.K. Siberia Maru.
21.—C.S.E. Nanking.

LOS ANGELES.

Nov. 11.—L.A.P.N. Vista.
12.—L.A.P.N. West Hills.

PORTLAND.

Nov. 10.—A.L. Pawlet.
11.—A.L. Coaxet.

VALPARAISO.

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BATAVIA, CALCUTTA, ADEN & LONDON.
Nov. 8.—T.K.R. Seiyo Maru.
9.—T.K.R. Tokoro Maru.
10.—T.K.R. Kiyo Maru.

NEW YORK.

(VIA PANAMA.)
Nov. 11.—D.L. Harold Dellar.
12.—L. Elida.
13.—O.S.E. Haguro Maru.
14.—A.L. City of Joliet.
(VIA SUEZ.)
Nov. 9.—B.F. Tyndus.
10.—N.Y.K. Toyama Maru.
11.—D. & Co. Muroaster Castle.
12.—A. & O. Montrose.
13.—D.L. M.S. Dellar.
14.—B.F. City of Agre.
15.—B.F. Lamodon.

DURBAN AND CAPETOWN.

(VIA BRESBIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS AND MARITIMUS.)
Dec. 3.—O.S.E. Tacoma Maru.

BOSTON.

Dec. 3.—B.F. City of Agre.
4.—B.F. Romeo.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

*RINDISI, VENICE, & TRIESTE.
Dec. 12.—L.T. (D. & Co.) Persia.

GENOA.

Nov. 22.—B.F. Antiochus.
23.—B.F. Demodocus.

MARSEILLES.

Nov. 10.—M.H. Portheos.
11.—M.H. Cordillere.
12.—B.F. Alcinoos.

LONDON.

Nov. 14.—S.Y.K. Kitano Maru.
15.—P.O. Nivara.
16.—B.F. Atreus.
17.—P.F. Elpenor.
18.—G.L. Glenabue.
19.—P.F. & O. Nellore.
20.—B.F. Bloemfontein.
21.—N.Y.K. Inaba Maru.
22.—N.Y.K. Lima Maru.
23.—B.F. Themis.
24.—P.F. & O. Bonali.
25.—N.Y.K. Crane Maru.
26.—P.F. Asapenor.
27.—G.L. Glenabue.
28.—P.F. & O. Pyrrhus.
29.—B.F. Alcinoos.
30.—P.F. & O. Sicilia.
31.—B.F. Rhenus.
Jan. 1.—B.F. Machaon.
2.—B.F. Cania.
3.—P.F. & O. Flavia.
4.—P.F. & O. Delta.
5.—P.F. & O. Khiva.

HAMBURG.

Nov. 22.—J.C.J.L. Kangas.
23.—B.F. Atreus.
24.—N.Y.K. Lima Maru.
25.—B.F. Asapenor.
26.—J.C.J.L. Alcibia.
27.—B.F. Pyrrhus.
28.—B.F. Machaon.
29.—J.C.J.L. Borneo.
30.—B.F. Cania.

EARLY COLDS.

BE careful of the colds you take at this time of the year. They are particularly dangerous. A neglected cold may mean a winter-long cold. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CORONET

TG-DAY, at 2.30, 5.15 & 9.15

HAROLD LLOYD in
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THE CORONET REVIEW.

SUPER-PRODUCTION PRICES.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

at 5.15 & 9.15

ELSIE FERGUSON

"THE RISE OF JENNIE CUSHING"
in 6 parts.

SUICIDE EMOTIONS.

THREE ATTEMPTS.

IMPRESSIONS PENNED.

After taking a heavy dose of what he believed was cyanide of potassium, Mr. Edward Finley, an actor and cinema producer, sat down at a desk in his room in an hotel here and penned his impressions of deliberate suicide.

It was his second attempt to take his own life. He is minus a hand as the result of slashing his wrist two years ago in Central Park.

This was Mr. Finley's first note: "I've already taken what the chemist said was cyanide. I bought it on pretence of poisoning a dog. At the time I wrote it is 10 minutes after taking the supposed fatal dose. I feel very much alive, and have had no bad effects."

Mr. Finley's idea that the chemist had duped him grew with the passing minutes, so he wrote: "I've some strychnine which I am going to try next. I hope this takes my life, I'll wait till 5 a.m. before I take it."

Forty minutes more convinced Mr. Finley that the chemist had seen through his excuse that he wanted the cyanide to poison a dog, so he took the strychnine, enough, said the doctor afterwards, to kill an elephant. His farewell note must have been written in throes of agony, and is scarcely legible. It ran:

"I've just taken a quantity, but do not know how much. Of strychnine. My doctor said that it is enough to kill several dogs. The acid did not work. I'm suffering no pains of conscience, and don't believe I have such a thing. I hope this is the good-bye."

It was indeed, and when the police were called in to force Mr. Finley's door, they found his contorted body lying near the table on which were a pile of pawn tickets and bills, and also the notes I have quoted. What the chemist had sold him was bicarbonate of soda.

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AT WEDDINGS.

"GIGGLING FOOLS."

ANGRY MINISTER.

Discussing Christianity and marriage at the Congregational Union Assembly at Southampton, the Rev. George Shillito, of Oldham, said: "We must not blind ourselves to the sensualism which is everywhere. No class and no community can prove exemption. Unchastity has ceased to disturb the consciences of multitudes who in all other matters are straight-forward and honourable."

"The worst danger of all, probably, is the ignorance, levity, and frivolity with which men and women enter into marriage. The giggling and cackling of middle-aged fools at wedding feasts is a symbol of what many undertake by the sacrament of marriage."

A woman delegate asked: "Is there any minister here who would choose a young man or woman who attends theatres as a Sunday school teacher?" The reply was a chorus of "Yes."

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